

GRADUATE

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ALUMNI



THE GREAT CODE: SPEAKING WITH TONGUES OF MEN AND ANGELS

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A REPORT
ON UPDATE

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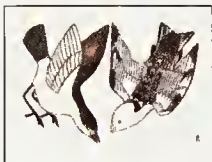
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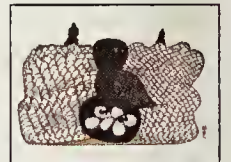
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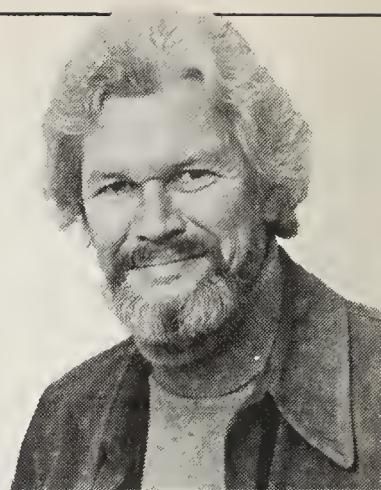
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CARILLON



There are no bells in Pittsburgh, where she was born, and so it wasn't until she was a history undergraduate at Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut, that Andrea McCrady first heard them and was smitten. "I just fell in love with the sound," she says. "The glorious sound of the bells."

It is late winter and the snow is grey, the weather mean as we hurry under the arch to a tiny door set in the stonework at the base of Soldiers' Tower, unlock it and climb the narrow spiral stairs to the clock room and above it the playing mezzanine and the contraption — I can think of no better word — which with keyboard and foot pedals, wires and springs, is the console for the University's carillon. The room is heated but barely. Andrea climbs another staircase and I hear a delicate grunt followed by grinding metal as she slides open the trap door leading to the belfry.

There are 51 bronze bells up there, some weighing as much as four tons, and the sound at ground level is powerful. Standing beside them in the belfry it is awesome, and yet the irony is that if she doesn't open that trap door she herself won't be able to hear them above the clatter of the contraption which activates them.

"In Montreal," she says, "we had to install a microphone so we could hear what we were doing. Here we just open the trap door and the windows. The bigger bells overpower the smaller bells and one has to be careful in phrasing to allow the resonance to go down a bit. We play staccato but the big bells' decay takes longer."

She sits at a bench in front of the contraption, tentatively hitting one of the keys with a loose fist. Wires move, the wooden key, shaped like a belaying pin, rattles back to its rest position and we hear the gentle tone of the bell. Then she tests all the keys, adjusting the tension of the wires to compensate for the effects of the cold, places a wide sheet of music under a string on the music rack (she'll be too busy to turn pages) and begins to play. "It looks like hard work," she told me earlier over a coffee in the Arbor Room, "but it isn't." She giggles. "It looks as though I'm having a general seizure." Andrea McCrady is a doctor as well as a carillonneur and regards the practice of medicine and playing the carillon as separate vocations.

She begins to play and it's fun to watch. Tongue clenched firmly between teeth, feet and fists flying, body contorting as it tries to adapt, to retain some vestige of authority over those flying fists and feet. Distantly I am aware of bells but my ears are assaulted by the clatter of the contraption: a cacophony of wood hitting wood, wires rattling and vibrating. Then silence and she prepares another sheet of music and I come alive: Mike Oldfield's *Tubular Bells*. One of my favourites!

"I'm going up," I say, and she nods. "Put your fingers in your ears and press firmly," she says. Then I'm shivering in

the belfry and the theme begins softly with the higher tones, then explodes into the syncopated sounds of the full carillon played with abandon. I am engulfed in painful sound until I remember to plug my ears and this makes it bearable and exhilarating: there is nothing but the music. Except for the bells, the world doesn't exist.

Then silence and a sense of loss and I descend to the mezzanine. She says nothing and I know she understands.

Time now for the Passacaglia, a baroque piece written by Jos Lerinckx, a Belgian. "It's a virtuoso piece," she explains. She first heard it played in Europe in 1975 and decided she would one day master it and now, seven years later, she will play it publicly for the second or third time. I ask if she feels a sense of power and she says no, not power, but a transcending of the basics of playing. "It's addictive. I was working on the piece just last week and I was by myself and forgot the mechanics of playing and became totally absorbed."

Watching, it's not hard to understand. There is a gangling fusion of body and contraption and sound, a graceful fluidity of fast motion like dancing while you're sitting down. Andrea won't say her choice of medical schools depended on proximity of a carillon but it worked out that way. There's one next door to St. Michael's Hospital, where she's finishing a two-year residency program in family practice in June, and she is the Carlsberg carillonneur at the CNE each August. "It's not a hobby, it's a separate profession."

I ask about the 1812 Overture and she smiles. "Bells go well with brass," she says, "and I *have* played with cannon, at the CNE closing ceremonies last year: CHAOS! There's no bell part written for the 1812 Overture, they just say they want 21 measures here and seven measures there and I work out Russian patterns for them. But the bells are 100 yards from the grandstand and I can't see the conductor and there was a time-sound lag so we just had to guess. Someone would shout 'start playing!' and 'stop playing!' and it was the same with the cannon, which went off in the middle and the end and *after* the end. It was fun but definitely *not* the 1812 Overture."

Andrea has access to the University carillon because she teaches, and because the community of carillonneurs is a small and intimate one. There are only 11 carillons in Canada, five of them in Ontario (it takes 24 bells covering two octaves to make a carillon; anything less is chimes). Ours is the only university carillon in the country.

Heather Spry, the University's carillonneur, is (by her own admission and with minimal paraphrasing) a ham: she loves to perform. The fact that she cannot see her audience, nor they her, matters not at all. She knows they're there. Indeed, sometimes when she descends the spiral stairs

after a recital she finds a group of people gathered outside the tiny door, waiting to give her a round of applause.

She began to play the piano at the age of three. She went on to pipe organ which she prefers to the carillon although, she says, "the carillon appeals to another side of my personality. It's like a breath of fresh air. I love playing and take a total joy in what I'm doing." Heather is also music director at Donminster United Church in Don Mills, and a composer and accompanist. And for both women there is the teaching, although the numbers are few. It takes a certain eccentricity to create a carillonneur, along with a highly developed ability to read music. Keyboard experience is essential. Good legs, too (the spiral stairway has 100 steps plus 11 more to reach the trap door to the belfry). And co-ordination, since one contends with both keyboard and foot pedals.

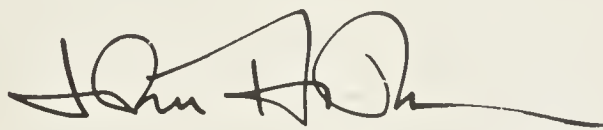
Oddly, not one of the dozen or so students comes from music. They come from physics, mathematics, accounting, English, anthropology and religion.

The original 23 bells were a gift of alumni, students and friends of the University. They were cast in 1927 and presented as a memorial to those who died in World War I. Other bells were added in 1952 but found inadequate and

were replaced and the 51-bell carillon in use today was rededicated in May 1976.

Best places to listen are on the lawn in front of Hart House, on the back campus or in the quadrangles of Hart House and University College and this summer the traditional series of Sunday evening concerts will be given from June 20 through August 1, featuring Heather Spry, Andrea McCrady, John Barrett, an Australian carillonneur, and students. These are, of course, in addition to the morning and afternoon concerts during spring Convocation from June 4 to 18. Come and enjoy.

But if you really want to understand what it's all about, call Audrey Hozack, assistant warden of Hart House (978-2440), and she'll arrange for you to climb the spiral stairs to see as well as hear. If you love music you won't notice the climb.



Editor



UNIVERSITY CARILLONNEUR HEATHER SPRY AT WORK: SOUND IS ONLY PART OF IT

STEVE BEHAL

GRADUATE



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THE GREAT CODE

BY JUDITH KNELMAN

"YOU MUST HAVE FAITH IN FRYE,
BUT NOT NECESSARILY IN GOD . . ."

During a visit to Cornell University some years ago, Northrop Frye was reportedly tickled to discover that his book on the poet William Blake, *Fearful Symmetry*, was shelved in the architecture section of the library. It will be interesting to see whether some unsuspecting computer science library acquires his latest book, *The Great Code*. That wouldn't be as blatant an error, since while the new book is about the influence of the Bible on western literature it does concentrate on systems and patterns — albeit of myth, imagery, narrative, language and nuance — and it was produced by means of a new and sophisticated system of computerized text editing and typesetting.

At times it seemed that Murphy's law was the code that they were dealing with. A string of foul-ups caused delay after delay. "It was presented to me as a much more efficient way of producing the book than the typewriter," he says, "but I had no idea of all the gremlins that would start developing." *The Great Code* finally came out at the beginning of March, four months after its original target

date. "Ordinarily, it wouldn't have mattered," he says, "but almost every time I turned a corner there was somebody asking me when that book was going to be out." It has done remarkably well for a work of non-fiction by a Canadian academic, especially since in the spring book market sales are traditionally slower than in the fall, when people buy as gifts books they have no intention of reading themselves.

But then Northrop Frye is no ordinary Canadian academic. On Tuesdays at four o'clock the room in which he gives his graduate class turns into a sort of miniature football stadium with some of the audience rustling candy bar wrappers and popping open soft drink cans as they contemplate artistic visions and watch Frye draw circles and charts in great flowing lines on the blackboard to indicate the sweep of thought over time. This year's class had a registered population of 25 and a like number of constant visitors: sometimes, as well, class members will bring friends in for a particular "performance". Frye is very patient about teaching under these conditions though they do make it impossible for him to run seminars, the usual method of graduate instruction. He used to require an examination at the end of the course, but the students were so numerous and the material so voluminous that it would take him an entire summer to get through the marking. Now the class consists of essay assignments and lectures because, as he acknowledges, "the information is not available anywhere else that I know of."

Frye has had a tremendous impact on the students he has been instructing for the past 40 years: in fact, a good many of them have been buying his book as a memento of the experience of learning from him. A great deal of affection tempers the awe and humanizes the admiration that his students, some of them turned colleagues, have felt for him over the years. Marian StuParick, for instance, marketing manager for the Canadian distributor of *The Great Code*, Academic Press Canada, recalls with warmth her days in his undergraduate class on the Bible. "There was a staggering flow of sheer information, with no padding, no hemming and hawing or saying the same thing over again. He wasn't the least bit pretentious. He wasn't out to impress anybody: that was just the way he did things."

Frye's lectures on the creative imagination have stirred many a fledgling creative imagination to the sort of mind-expansion others get from LSD, sudden flashes of total insight like those that Virginia Woolf called "moments of being" and James Joyce "epiphanies". Students still flock to his lectures, but his following extends well beyond students and former students. "He is, without doubt or qualification, a world figure," says Francis Sparshott of the Department of Philosophy in an article published in *Canadian Literature*. Certainly he is the biggest celebrity on the U of T campus. The author of 20 books and the editor of many more, he has travelled all over the world to explain his theories. His influence on criticism has been immense. According to a table that a colleague in English at Victoria College, John M. Robson, found in the *Library Quarterly*, Frye is one of the most frequently cited authors in scholarly articles in the arts and humanities, along with Karl Marx, Aristotle, Shakespeare, Lenin, Plato and Freud (and the only one with an honorary doctorate from Harvard). Robson says he once got an essay from a graduate student with a footnote to a statement by Frye "based on lecture notes lent me by a friend who, when visiting the University of Texas, heard a lecture by Northrop Frye."



Milton, for example, took it for granted that any literate person would have a thorough acquaintance with the Bible's stories, themes and symbols.

brought out *The Great Code* and another book, *Divisions on a Ground*, a collection of essays on Canadian culture, on which he has had a strong and long-standing influence, and completed a series of videotape cassettes of his classes on the Bible that will show up in university libraries all over North America and Europe and probably on television as well. He waves away the thought that this year has anything special about it. "I get dizzy on pinnacles," he says. Nonetheless, *The Great Code* is the obvious culmination of his experience as a scholar, teacher and ordained minister. He says he has been carrying it around in his head and in notes for years, pondering a statement by Blake that the Old and New Testaments were the great code of art.

Frye thinks the Bible is important as a mythology that dominated all writers until the 18th century and through them has had an influence on most writers since then. Without the Bible propped up behind them many literary works are almost empty. Milton and Blake, for example, took it for granted that any literate person would have a thorough acquaintance with the Bible's stories, themes and symbols. Thackeray and George Eliot imitated the cadences of the Bible, fully expecting that they would have a familiar ring to their readers. Even the lyrics of Bob Dylan's ballads, says Frye, assume a knowledge of the Bible.

But such assumptions nowadays are unwarranted. Most people have only a vague idea of what goes on in the Bible, and the few who do know tend not to connect its pieces. Yet the essence of the Bible, the framework of western culture, is its fullness and continuity. From creation through to the apocalypse events in human history are replayed with variations that increase their meaning. This phenomenon is called "typology". Moses organizes the 12 tribes of Israel; Jesus gathers 12 disciples. Israel wanders in the wilderness for 40 years, Jesus for 40 days. Finally, when we think we have it all organized, the vision of the apocalypse deliberately shakes the ladder, showing us that the way we apprehend time and history is much too concrete.

The book is staggering, demanding of the reader in its wealth of ideas, impressive in its array of Biblical references and sprinkling of other languages, entertaining in its range of style and tone and vastly rewarding in terms of the insight it provides. Like his monumental *Anatomy of Criticism*, which in 1957 established him internationally as a critic, *The Great Code* is a general study of the ways in which ideas are presented, transmitted and understood. But the *Anatomy* was for students and scholars, whereas this book is intended for the general reading public. "I would think anybody who was afraid of the book really was a coward," Frye says.

As the introduction explains, if you are willing to go through the emotional "disturbance" of disengaging ingrained habits of acceptance or rejection of belief you can come away from his analysis with "an increased lucidity, an instinct for cutting through a jungle of rationalizing verbiage to the cleared area of insight." You need faith in Frye, but not necessarily in God. He uses his own

He is a star on the lecture platform. An obviously shy and reserved man who is ill at ease in casual social situations, he is in his element on centre stage. He has, besides a serious approach and a great deal of light to shed, a sparkling wit, reflecting the quickness of his mind as well as his phenomenal memory. "He's as great a humorist as a writer," says Robson, who remembers in Frye's speech as incoming principal of Victoria College in 1959 his remark that up to then he had thought installation to be a ceremony reserved for more massive pieces of equipment like presidents and refrigerators. In a public lecture he once observed that anthropologists "are fond of reminding us that some societies will believe anything, including no doubt some anthropologists."

Robson runs a close second: in a tribute to Frye at a dinner given in his honour in 1980 by the Association of Canadian University Teachers of English, Robson said he was going to read in its entirety a volume he'd put together for the occasion called *The Collected Small Talk of Northrop Frye*. There followed 30 seconds of dead silence. Everyone laughed, including Frye, who is well aware of his reputation. "He is shy," says Robson. "He talks only when he has something to say. Growing up in a small community, he must have been an outsider. He's brighter than anyone else around him; always has been. What most people say he must find obvious." Which is not to say he is arrogant or condescending, or even bored. He is simply difficult to reach with anything that doesn't transcend the mundane. A former student who is now a colleague occasionally picks him up at the bus stop and gives him a ride to the campus. "I always get that momentary feeling that he doesn't remember me," he says. "He does, of course, but he is not the kind of person you chat about the weather with. If he really were a hermit, though, he wouldn't take on so many speaking engagements. He keeps up a ferocious pace."

Frye's ferocious pace reached a peak this spring, when he



George Eliot imitated the cadences of the Bible, fully expecting that they would have a familiar ring to the readers.

some familiarity with books. Besides systematizing the story lines in the Bible — the idea that a saving remnant of a worthwhile group is always left is one pervasive theme, loss and partial restoration another — he picks out recurrent images like water and rocks and explains significant differences in the way they are used each time. Every once in a while there is a comment that is at the same time flippant but startlingly and seriously true, like “Our modern confidence in historical process, our belief that despite apparent confusion, even chaos, in human events, nevertheless those events are going somewhere and indicating something, is probably a legacy of Biblical typology: at least I can think of no other source of its tradition.”

All this sounds as though Frye may merely have jotted down a few connecting lines to pull together his lecture notes. He did no such thing, of course. In the preface he acknowledges his debt to his long-suffering secretary, Jane Widdicombe, for “coping with the whims of two unpredictable word processors, one of them the author.” He

knowledge of the Bible to lead the willing reader out of the wilderness of technical terms to an awareness of the collective creative imagination. Familiarity with the Bible is not a prerequisite; open-mindedness is. And an open mind, Frye reminds us slyly early in the book, “should be open at both ends, like the foodpipe, and have a capacity for excretion as well as intake.” Our stubborn insistence on believing as fact what is obviously myth or metaphor, he says, only gets in the way of an appreciation of the Bible.

The lively, relaxed and yet thoroughly controlled presentation of a vast fund of information and observation makes Frye’s way of seeing literature miraculously accessible to anyone with patience, a good vocabulary and

ACCORDING TO FRYE . . .

The purest verbal expression of authority is the word of command . . . The rhetoric of command is as paratactical as words can be: soldiers will not charge with fixed bayonets in response to a parenthesis, a subordinate clause, or a subjunctive mood. The more supreme the authority, the more unqualified the command: if qualifying or adapting to circumstances is essential, it is for subordinates to do it.

God says “let there be light”, and light appears, unable to protest that it might have been more logical to create first a source of light, such as the sun.

Tertullian, writing around 200 A.D., tells us of a priest who ascribed a book he wrote to Paul, and says that when his authorship was discovered he was degraded from his office. His superiors must have felt, quite reasonably as it seems to us, that anyone who says he is the Apostle Paul when he is not the Apostle Paul is a liar, and the truth is not in him. But the unlucky priest thought he was doing honour to Paul by ascribing his book to him. I say unlucky advisedly, because the second Epistle of Peter in the New Testament, perhaps not so far removed from his in time, says that it was written by Simon Peter the Apostle of the Lord, and not many New Testament scholars would accept that statement. One can of course work out conceivable connections with Peter in various ways, but the smell of rationalization is over them all, and II Peter is probably best described, in terms of the ethos of a writing culture, as a pious fraud. But to infer that it should not be in the canon because it is pseudonymous would indicate a very undeveloped historical imagination, besides starting a process going that logically could not stop until most of the Bible had been thrown out with it.



Even the lyrics of Bob Dylan's ballads, says Frye, assume a knowledge of the Bible.

says he is a slow and laborious writer who writes and revises his drafts in longhand until they can barely be deciphered even by himself, then types and retypes until he has a chapter that he is moderately satisfied with, when he hands it over to his secretary so that he can get a copy to use as a base for revision.

All his ideas fit together. In *The Great Code* he is not differing or even digressing from theories he has propounded earlier, but explaining them again using different examples. "What's really incredible is the integrality of his work," says a colleague. "McLuhan used a shotgun technique on the theory that you were bound to hit the target once in a while if you tried often enough."

Frye is a meticulous craftsman. His method of work lends itself to a long gestation period. It is 10 years since Paul Corbett, now chairman of Academic Press Canada but then president of its parent firm, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, suggested the book to him. Corbett had been a student at

Trinity at roughly the same time Frye was a student at Victoria, and he started his career in publishing as a salesman for W.J. Gage as Frye was starting his career in university teaching at Victoria. Frye was one of the people he had called on regularly. They stayed in touch after Corbett moved to New York, and one day he asked, "Norrie, why don't you do a textbook on the Bible?" He had never taken the famous course, but he knew of Frye's original approach and of the success of the *Anatomy*. They signed a contract, and for nine years Corbett would ask him periodically how the book was going and Frye would reply that once he got started he moved fast. "Then 10 years later this great, sprawling book emerges," says Corbett, who realizes that he got much more than he bargained for. *The Great Code* is not by any means the college textbook he thought he was buying, though undoubtedly it will be read by college students among others. And, though it can be read as a complete work in itself, it will be supplemented by a second volume of more detailed references.

Though he turns 70 this year, Frye intends to go on teaching as he works on this second volume and attends to various other literary projects and speaking engagements. He has had many offers of fame and fortune in the groves of American academe, but he is happiest working out of the modest office in the college to which he came as a teenage student in 1929 after representing New Brunswick in a national typing contest. "I would like to keep on teaching as long as I can," he says, "but if it gets to the point where I'm in the way I'll drop it." That's an unlikely scenario: there are many at U of T who would like to clone him but none who would dethrone him. "Would that he had many lives to be all that he is to all," sighs Robson. ■

The author of the early Apocalypse of Peter, after contemplating the torments of the damned as something, in La Rochefoucauld's phrase, not wholly disagreeable, is given a broad hint that these torments may not after all be endless, but that he must on no account say so, or he will encourage people to sin. By such devices the nightmare of a hell in unending time after death entered the foreground of Christian teaching. The only thing to be said for this foul doctrine is that it made sin creative: that is, humanity owes infinitely more to the sinners who went on sinning in spite of it than it does to the preachers who tried to restrain sin by threatening it.

In the book of Jeremiah (XXXVI:20 f.f.) there is a superb scene in which the prophet's secretary sits in the king's palace reading from a scroll to the king a prophecy which consists mainly of denunciations of his foolish and obstinate policy of resistance to Babylonia. Every so often the infuriated monarch cuts a piece of the scroll off with a knife and throws it into the fire. This must have been a papyrus scroll: parchment, besides being out of the prophet's price range, would have been tough enough to spoil the king's gesture. The king's palace totally disappeared in a few years, and not the slightest trace remains of it, whereas the book of Jeremiah, entrusted to the most fragile and combustible material produced in the ancient world, remains in reasonably good shape.

REPORT ON UPDATE

BY PAT OHLENDORF

The billboards are down, but the fruits of the University's Update campaign are to be seen in virtually every corner of the campus. The \$35 million raised by volunteers between 1976 and 1981 — the largest amount ever collected from the private sector by a Canadian university — is being used to build and renovate, to sustain established programs and to start new ones. "Without the initiatives made possible by Update, we would be a more demoralized community than we are," says President James Ham. "Private funding gives some elasticity to the institution. It provides us with the freedom to act, to adapt to the changing world, to shift our focus."

That's not all. Until this year, government grants for universities have not even kept pace with inflation. And with formula funding in effect — whereby the Ontario government divvies up the budget for higher education according to strict body count among the province's universities — support from industry, foundations, alumni and other individuals has become essential if the University of Toronto is to do more than merely survive. With its expensive graduate programs, research activities and professional schools, and with many of its venerable buildings in a state of decay, the needs of this university are proportionally greater than most others in the province.

"I don't know how we managed before we had the new theatre," says Trinity College's dean of men, John Whittall, describing the George Ignatieff Theatre, built entirely with \$700,000 worth of Update funds. "It's used day and night, for college and university lectures, public lectures, theatre productions, and concerts."

To electrical engineering professor Keigo Iizuka, the success of his optical communications course, funded by \$55,100 from Bell Canada through Update, has been a mixed blessing. So many fourth year students wanted training in this newest area of communications (sending TV, data, and telephone messages through hair-like glass fibres using light) that he had to expand it to two courses.

For students, one of the most welcome results of Update will be a new lounge and dining space off the south end of Sidney Smith Hall. Backed by \$450,000 of Update money and \$600,000 from the University's general capital fund, work began in late March, as soon as the frozen ground had begun to thaw. Although the split-level addition will be able to accommodate only 250 people at a time, SAC president Matt Holland considers it a promising start to providing sorely needed space for students to gather. "I cannot express how dismal this university is when it comes to lounge space and student services," says Holland. "It's like the office buildings on Bay Street. Students are here at nine and gone at five. A fundamental aspect of university life has

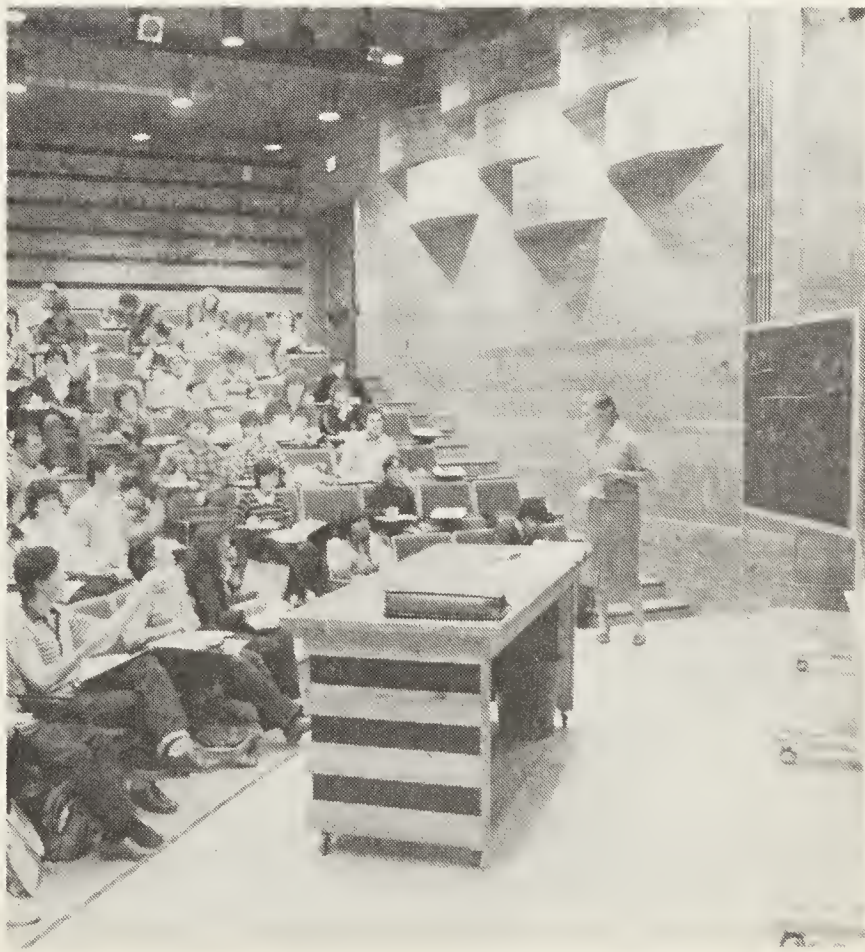
been missing."

Another \$230,000 is helping to sustain the law and economics program, which is infusing the Faculty of Law with courses, guest lectures, and research in the economic analysis of law. The Media Centre has used \$150,000 to produce three series of films on Canadian social history which have been bought or rented by TV stations and other universities, as well as used in U of T courses. Another \$70,583 has restored the Convocation Hall organ to its former glory. A total of \$3 million is being used for student scholarships, another \$268,000 for books, journals, and other materials for the University's libraries. These projects merely suggest the range of enrichments to facilities and programs made possible by the Update campaign.

The U of T's last major fund raising drive, the National Fund, was launched by President Claude Bissell in 1959. By the mid-seventies the expansive, golden age of university financing had ended. As the economy suffered, money for higher education ceased flowing benevolently from Queen's Park. President John Evans turned to the corporate community.

"There were three important areas where funds were needed," recalls Dr. Evans, now head of population, health, and nutrition development programs at the World Bank in Washington, D.C. "The government had essentially

GEORGE IGNATIEFF THEATRE



Pat Ohlendorf is a freelance science writer.

stopped funding capital programs and yet the University of Toronto had a lot of obsolete buildings that needed renovations. Second, we could see the pressure coming on the operating side — if we were going to preserve quality, it was terribly important to have some funds to strengthen programs with outstanding promise, in order to meet the University's mission to the city, the province, and the country. And also, having available funds that were not already committed allowed for new directions within the University. That was part of the Update campaign as well: updating the University's capability to respond to new needs."

The University's "mission" was a focal point of the campaign. The message spread across the country emphasized not only the U of T's needs, but also Canada's need for the U of T. "We made the pitch that Canada had to have a world class university and that the University of Toronto was the only English language university large enough to become world class," says St. Clair Balfour, who accepted the chairmanship of the Update campaign soon after retiring as president of Southam Press. "Toronto had a responsibility to the whole country. It was the most broadly based as far as courses were concerned, 25 per cent of all the graduate students in Canada were at the University of Toronto, yet because of its age, a considerable percentage of its buildings were obsolescent, obsolete, or actually condemned."

Credit for Update's success is due to the army of volunteers — some alumni, some not — who canvassed corporations, foundations, alumni and the world at large: Malim Harding of Harding Carpets, who in 1976 was chairman of the University's Governing Council; W.O. Twaits, co-chairman of the campaign and former chairman of Imperial Oil; Murray Koffler, chairman of Koffler Stores; William Daniel, president of Shell; Sydney Jackson, president of Manufacturer's Life; Gerald Shear, vice-president of Cadillac Fairview; William Turner, president of Consolidated-Bathurst, responsible for the campaign in Montreal; John H. Coleman, president of J.H.C. Associates; Fredrik Eaton, president of Eaton's of Canada; and many others. But crucial to Update's momentum was its double-pronged leadership.

"John Evans and Mr. Balfour were eminently suited to work with each other," says Father John Kelly, president of St. Michael's during both Update and the National Fund. "It was a good team: a driving, energetic president who was able to sell the university to the public — what it stood for, what it did, and what it was trying to do — and a politically astute, entrepreneurial, well-known corporate figure to be the campaign head."

Even before the campaign officially started, \$1.5 million had come in. In 1978, when James Ham succeeded John Evans as president, \$20 million of the \$25 million goal had been pledged. By the end of the campaign in April 1981, the figure had risen to \$35 million.

The Department of Private Funding, under the direction of Lee MacLaren, co-ordinated the campaign and served as back-up to Balfour and the volunteers. It was more than a bookkeeping and secretarial operation, and still is. The department provides administrative support to the Varsity Fund, the University's yearly appeal to alumni, and also serves as midwife to projects from departments, matching professors and projects to potential donors.

Another result of Update is the "Presidents' Committee", a

group of about 400 people who contribute \$1,000 or more to the University each year. Last year this group contributed almost a million dollars. Malim Harding, who established and nurtured the committee, says only the surface is being scratched. "We must do a better job of educating people who've been successful in their business or profession that maybe they owe a little more to the University and the training they got here than they realize."

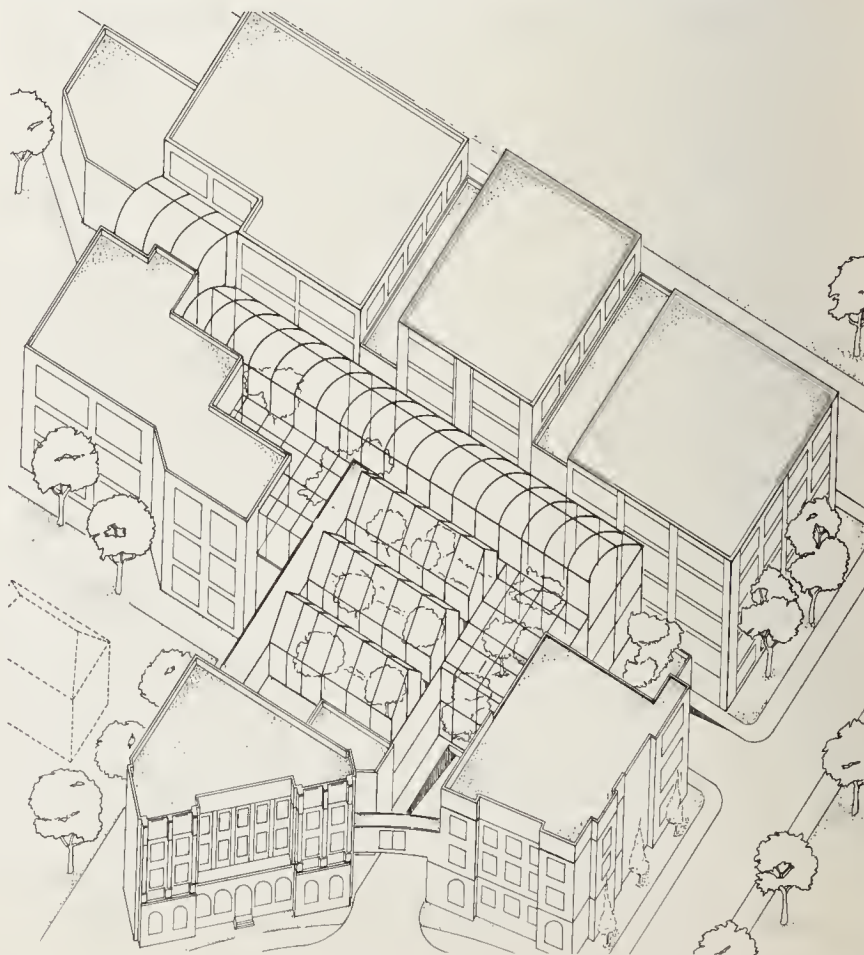
Which hints at one more result of the Update campaign: the criticism that has followed in its wake. Armed with last year's auditor's report of the Department of Private Funding, political economist Jean Smith, first in Governing Council and later in one of the campus newspapers, claimed that Update raised only \$14 million. The figures were inflated, he said, by including bequests, normal alumni giving, special community funds, and other moneys that would have rolled into the University anyway, regardless of the Update campaign.

Lee MacLaren says it's common practice in fund drives to include every penny that comes in in the totals. It would be practically impossible to tease out which contributions were "in direct response to the campaign." The auditor's report, she continues, contained "only receipts issued in this office." Update money came in through other channels as well: student awards, trust accounting, and, of course, the colleges.

But the most agitated criticism aims not at bookkeeping practices, nor at the results of the Update campaign, but at what is happening *now*.

"We just can't afford to wait so many years between major fund drives," says Father Kelly. "Successful fundraisers never stop." Several years ago, as Father Kelly tells it, Notre Dame and Northwestern had identical, five-year fund drives. At the end, both had achieved their \$50 million targets. Notre Dame took a rest, feeling it wouldn't be possible to raise much money immediately following the campaign. Northwestern, however, began another \$50 million campaign immediately. At the end of five years,

CONCEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES CENTRE



LIKE MOST OTHER CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES, U OF T IS RAPIDLY LEARNING HOW TO GO AFTER PRIVATE FUNDS

Northwestern had its \$50 million while Notre Dame had nothing. "And that's the last time Notre Dame made *that* mistake!" laughs Father Kelly, slapping his desk. "Ongoing corporate fund raising is one southern import we should not regret."

Lee MacLaren interprets such remarks as backhanded compliments. Because Update was a "visible success" and because times are austere, many people in the University community are suddenly very interested in private funding, she says. "They really want to be involved — they want some of the benefits." Annual private sector fund raising, she adds, is now twice as high as it was before Update.

One thing all this boils down to is bashing away at that convenient whipping boy, the Canadian psyche. Everyone, it seems, whether members of the administration or its critics, has a favourite story to trot out illustrating the cheerful readiness of Americans to pull out their cheque books compared to the surly reluctance of Canadians to do the same. In the context of fund drives in the hundreds of millions of dollars at both private and public U.S. universities, Canadian efforts are sometimes described as "abysmal" or "amateurish". Canadians are simply not attuned to giving to their institutions, the complaint goes, because they're so accustomed to receiving government support. The most common response when asking people for donations, sighs Robert Howard, assistant director of private funding, is: "I pay for education through my tax dollars. Don't ask me for more." President Ham suggests that legislative changes allowing for larger tax write-offs might be an effective nudge to the Canadian psyche. (Government statistics indicate most Canadians claim the \$100 deduction for charitable donations, whether or not they have given a cent.) Father Kelly believes the University has been deficient in not "grabbing the hearts of its undergraduates" so that in future years they will feel like sending in generous annual donations, not to mention encouraging their businesses to do likewise.

Where the administration and its critics part company is over the question of whether the University *can* pursue major fund raising goals year after year. In response to urgings by Professor Smith, Father Kelly, and other members of Governing Council that the Department of Private Funding must "move ahead at full pace," Lee MacLaren said the University shouldn't be seen as "greedy". A series of gradually increasing smaller campaigns would be preferable, she said, before attempting another major approach like Update. And to President Ham, fund raising is something that is "done quietly with people, all the time."

From the corporate community, where the bulk of the elusive private funds exist, the message is not encouraging — which might suggest the University must work harder, or proceed cautiously, or perhaps both. Bill Daniel of Shell, who served as co-chairman of the corporate section of the Update campaign, says he can't think of a worse time to be

fund raising. "There is much less money available today and this will be true for a while. The earnings are way down, and the oil industry, which has normally been a very generous contributor, is being hit especially hard by new government taxes. The well is much drier than it has been." As the economy continues to tighten, more people are running to the corporations. "We get hundreds of requests a day. I'm not saying that the University of Toronto has fallen behind; it's just that the corporations have less to give and there are more demands."

The discussions that have followed Update are at least stimulating some hard thinking about the importance of private sector support and the most effective means of securing it.

"I think the present turmoil surrounding private sector fund raising is a clear sign we're in the midst of transition," offers David Strangway, vice-president and provost. "We're moving away from the old style of fund raising — where academics wouldn't touch it, feeling that it was sort of dirty, and left it to volunteers and professional fundraisers." Like most other Canadian universities, says Strangway, the U of T is rapidly learning how to go after private funds. Update has been an important step in the learning process.

Since the end of Update the University hasn't been idle. In less than a year after the campaign had ended, the University raised a quarter of a million dollars to renovate Varsity Arena, primarily from foundation and alumni gifts. At the end of March, months of negotiating culminated in a \$720,000 grant from the U.S.-based Mellon Foundation, to be matched by University funds and other private sector support. The money will be used to hire 10 young professors in humanities departments over the next five years. "Until now we have had to wait until senior professors left before taking on new staff," explains President Ham. "This program will allow a shot of new, young blood into many humanities subjects."

And the biggest push since Update is now under way: a campaign headed by Adam Zimmerman, executive vice-president of Noranda Mines, to raise at least \$7 million from the corporate sector for a Natural Resources Centre in the southwest campus project. The projected cost of the new centre is \$42.5 million. The provincial government will provide two-thirds of the costs if the University can raise the balance, the University's portion to come from the corporate campaign and Update funds.

Housed in renovated buildings and new construction in the area bounded by Spadina, Huron, Russell and Willcocks will be five disciplines: forestry, botany, geography, geology and environmental studies. All have long been squeezed for space and botany and geology occupy buildings that have for many years been deplored as fire traps. The new centre is intended to become a focus for a broad interdisciplinary approach to Canada's resources: finding them, developing them, preserving them, and protecting the environment. The centre will interact strongly with the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering.

One reason for Update's success was the united front the University presented in approaching the private sector. Today, in the tougher economic climate, a united front seems even more vital. The much needed Natural Resources Centre will, through appropriate use of funds raised in the past with those from the present campaign, provide an important centre for the future. ■

WILLIAM DEACON



BY GERALD HALLOWELL

U OF T ARCHIVES REVEAL THE PROPHET OF CANLIT

the emerging Canadian literary community.

As literary editor at *Saturday Night* in the 1920s and later at *The Globe and Mail* until his retirement at the age of 70 in 1960, in his reviews, articles, and widely read columns — especially his trademarks “Saved from the Waste-Basket” and “The Fly Leaf” — he energetically and optimistically promoted the interests of Canadian writers and their fledgling organizations. At the same time, through a voluminous private correspondence, he gained the respect and friendship of scores of authors, among them Frederick Philip Grove, Laura Goodman Salverson, Hugh MacLennan, Harold Innis, Roger Lemelin, and Gabrielle Roy.

When he died in 1977, after a long illness, Deacon had been largely forgotten. In *William Arthur Deacon: A Canadian Literary Life*, to be published in May by the University of Toronto Press, York professors Clara Thomas and John Lennox recreate this indefatigable Canadian as well as four decades of our cultural and literary history.

He was “infused with a sense of mission,” they write, “for the establishment of an entire, self-contained, dynamic Canadian cultural milieu — a Canadian authorship, a Canadian readership, a Canadian literature — and sometimes he called himself its prophet.”

Clara Thomas, eyes sparkling, hands waving, recalls her own entry into the Canadian literary world in June 1946 at the 25th anniversary banquet of the Canadian Authors’ Association (CAA), held in the Crystal Ballroom at the Royal York Hotel. The gala event was attended by a hundred or so of the most distinguished writers in the land, including E.J. Pratt, Hugh MacLennan, Earle Birney, and Thomas Raddall. Clara Thomas recalls particularly “the fine-drawn elegance” of Mazo de la Roche, the reigning grande dame of Canadian letters. At a time when Canadians were “war-scarred and war-conscious,” she vividly remembers, too, the presence of the Governor-General, the respected wartime general Viscount Alexander of Tunis and his wife Lady Rose Alexander.

And she remembers Bill Deacon.

It was because of Deacon she was there. Some years earlier, as an M.A. student at the University of Western Ontario, she had written to the senior literary man in Canada for advice on her thesis on Canadian novelists. He had responded by sending her, on a mass of pink slips, the addresses of virtually every author in Canada.

That fall she had sent Deacon a copy of the completed thesis. Some months later a letter had arrived from Teddy Pike of Longmans Green announcing he intended to publish it. “Feel free,” she replied, “but I’m not interested in revising because I’m on to my next project.” Despite pressure from Deacon on Fred Landon, head of the Western library where she was working, she had refused to budge. “Any nit would have known that an author was expected to check over the details of a manuscript, but I was a pregnant nit. They were quite grumpy about it, and ended up hiring Lady Roberts, wife of Sir Charles G.D. Roberts, for \$250 to do the work I should have done myself.”

Publication of her thesis as *Canadian Novelists, 1920-1945* coincided with the CAA banquet in 1946, an event that was also the high point of Deacon’s public career and the occasion on which he became national president of the association. A new book on Canadian writers, covering a period parallel to the activities of the CAA, seemed particularly apt: enough “half-calf” bound volumes of *Canadian*

“I believe in the significance of Canada in world history,” Bill Deacon declared in 1961. “Whether or not this is a rationalization, this faith has been a dynamic force in my life — probably my basic impulse.” Thirty years earlier he had written “... ‘country’ means mostly the memory of books produced in that country and read in common by its inhabitants — phrases, which sum up philosophies, and pass current there as the coin of thought.”

This belief in a national literature as the source of a nation’s survival and greatness, combined with a strong faith in his country’s destiny, made Deacon, Canada’s first full-time literary journalist, a driving force for 40 years in

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Novelists were prepared for presentation to the retiring and incoming executive. A special calf-bound, gold-tooled edition was given to the Governor-General.

The author of the new book, however, had not been invited to the banquet. "Keep calm," Deacon sensibly advised. "Just join the CAA for \$5 and they can't keep you away." And so, bedazzled by her surroundings, Clara Thomas sat amidst the literati of the day.

In 1962 Thomas completed her Ph.D. dissertation on Anna Jameson at the U of T. Northrop Frye, her thesis director, gave her every encouragement, she says — as did A.S.P. Woodhouse, contrary to popular opinion that the latter did not much care for women as scholars.

Although not in touch with Deacon for many years, she wrote to tell him she was beginning work on a biography (which was eventually published in 1967 as *Love and Work Enough: The Life of Anna Jameson*). He replied that he had always known she was a writer at heart, and gave her more good advice: "as a biographer you should always pick a dead subject — the deader the better." Her books since then have been on Egerton Ryerson, long dead, and non-biographical studies on Margaret Laurence, very much alive; she is

IN PARTICULAR HE DISLIKED THE ENGLISH PROFESSOR WHO SNUBBED FRESHMEN BECAUSE HE COULDN'T STAND TO LOOK AT THEM

"childishly proud" that *Our Nature — Our Voices* (1973), a guidebook to English-Canadian literature, was translated and published in Japanese in 1981.

Deacon's encouragement of Clara Thomas as a young writer was characteristic, but his attitude towards scholars in general was ambivalent. According to his biographers he "volubly distrusted" academics, and he proudly made the distinction between himself as a "reviewer . . . a specially privileged spectator . . . Deacon of the Globe, known even among the French of Montreal," and the "critic", an exalted person, generally a university professor who used "long hard words" and wrote about long-dead authors. He didn't think himself better, just different, and one who performed an immediate and practical service to his readers.

His own brief experience as a lecturer at Ryerson in the early 1950s — on his "once-and-always text, the need, desirability, and inevitability of a national, Canadian literature" — from which he emerged exhausted, may have taught him a new respect for the teacher.

Deacon's connection with U of T dates from his entry to Victoria College in 1907. He dropped out at the end of his second year, and remembered his experiences there with some resentment. In particular he disliked "the British manner, accent, and standards" of Pelham Edgar, head of the English Department, who snubbed freshmen by lecturing from his swivel chair with his back to them, "because he could not stand to look at them." Though he often worked with Edgar in later years in the cause of Canadian literature, he seems never to have really forgiven him. He knew that Edgar, in return, found his unabashed nationalism "vulgar" and "barbarous".

More to Deacon's taste was Harold Innis, a scholar and

writer whose intellect he respected enormously; with whom he enjoyed discussions at the Toronto Writers' Club; and who was free of the academic façade that so easily aroused Deacon's defensiveness. Innis shared his nationalist sentiments and admired his energy. When *My Vision of Canada* — Deacon's romantic, utopian prophecy of Canada's national destiny — appeared in the 1920s, Innis congratulated him on his courage and noted the abuse he had had to endure, for "apparently it is still a crime to be Canadian."

Deacon was extraordinarily proud of the part he had played in encouraging another academic, historian George M. Wrong, to write a one-volume, popular history of Canada, *The Canadians: The Story of a People* (1938). Wrong wrote, acknowledging his inspiration, and announced that he had heard the King was reading the book: "If so, he is one of the very few Englishmen who have ever read anything on Canada!"

In his columns Deacon often reviewed the work of academics, one of his finest pieces being a review of Frye's *Fearful Symmetry* in 1947, which he described as "one of the finest pieces of interpretative criticism in the language." In 1955, in a private letter to Gabrielle Roy, he described Donald Creighton's *John A. Macdonald: The Old Chieftain* as "the most important Canadian book of the year," though he had reservations, "especially respecting Creighton's prudery and academic limitations."

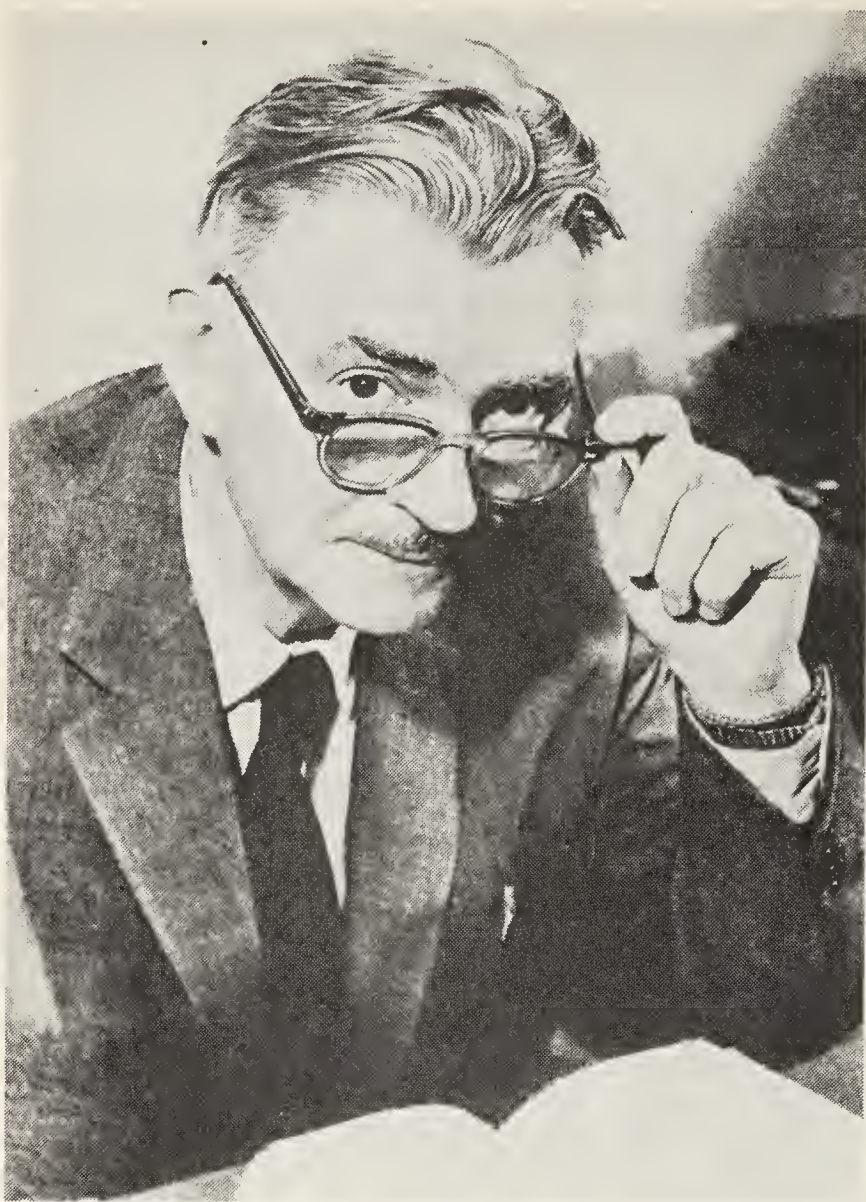
Deacon's oldest friend at the University was E.J. Pratt. Students together at Vic early in the century, Deacon spoke to Pratt's classes on Canadian literature in the twenties and thirties. Clara Thomas saw Deacon for the last time at a memorial service for Pratt held at Convocation Hall in 1964, when he was an honorary pallbearer for his old friend.

Thomas credits Pratt's daughter Claire with impelling her to consider writing a biography of Deacon, for it was she who phoned to say that his papers had been purchased by the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library.

The Deacon Collection is massive — some 18,000 items of which 12,000 are letters; there are also scrapbooks of reviews and clippings, manuscripts of published and unpublished books as well as articles and speeches, and boxes of records of Deacon's long involvement in the CAA, the Governor-General's Awards Board, the Leacock Awards, and the Canadian Writers' Foundation: an embarrassment of riches; in the end an impossible burden for Deacon himself, who had planned to write his memoirs in later life — he called the material his "old-age insurance".

Thomas got in touch with her colleague John Lennox and declared: "What we need is a big project, and I've got one." A collection this size, on a man "unjustifiably forgotten", proved irresistible; their "pure research curiosity" was aroused. Only Rachel Grover at the Fisher had seen the material before them, having sorted it and made it ready for their use. They started with a single carrel but, through the interest of Robert Blackburn, chief librarian, and Richard Landon, head of the Fisher, they were eventually given quarters of their own in the Robarts Library. Having their own space was important, says Thomas; "it was a terrific example of inter-university co-operation."

The Deacon team is clearly a happy one. The joint authors have known each other for 20 years, since Lennox was a student in Thomas's classes at York; they have taught together for over a decade. From the beginning they were partners, and stress that they have worked together so long



THE REVIEWER: A SPECIALLY PRIVILEGED SPECTATOR

and so compatibly that they can no longer remember who contributed what or who wrote which words. One suspects, though, that John Lennox, a lanky 6'8", enjoyed writing the account of the "Cape Breton giant" in Deacon's best known and most successful book, *The Four Jameses*, "a comic celebration of Canada's four best bad poets."

First published in 1927 and reprinted twice since, *The Four Jameses* is a mock-serious critical study of four poets who had in common, apart from first names and nationality, their eccentricity and their ability to produce bad verse. James Gillis's triumph was his life of Angus MacAskill, *The Cape Breton Giant*, but he was also capable of tender descriptions of his beloved, "Ruth Annie":

*Attired in Eaton's latest
She's just a sight to view;
Her sprightly step is music
And art attained by few . . .*

But Gillis had nothing on his rival poetasters James MacRae, a retired Glengarry farmer who wrote a 700-line "rural Canadian love story," and James Gay, self-styled "Poet Laureate of Canada and Master of All Poets," who exhibited a two-headed colt at fall fairs in Ontario and at the same time sold copies of his poems. Best of the worst may have been James McIntyre of Ingersoll, who wrote these immortal lines in his "Ode on the Mammoth Cheese":

*We have seen thee, queen of cheese,
Lying quietly at your ease,*

*Gently fanned by evening breeze,
Thy fair form no flies dare seize.*

*All gaily dressed soon you'll go
To the great Provincial show,
To be admired by many a beau
In the city of Toronto.*

Over the years Clara Thomas and John Lennox have come to "live and breathe Deacon." The hardest part was doing all the research needed to fill in the background to his multifarious activities. Writing their own "romance of the subject's life," they found themselves living through all his ups and downs with him. The fifties, for instance, was a depressing decade for Deacon, who worried about his future, fearing *The Globe and Mail* might let him go.

A third member of the Deacon team is research associate Michèle Lacombe, described by Lennox, who did his M.A. in French at the Université de Sherbrooke, as "more bilingual than Trudeau." She is mainly responsible for the index of the material, known as the "Deakdex", the first computerized index of a literary collection in Canada and now available on microfiche. Lacombe "kept the project going," Thomas says; "she saved us a thousand times from depression and managed everything, including us."

There is a fourth, ghostly presence on the project, not surprisingly for a subject who believed firmly in reincarnation and assiduously amassed material to write his own story. "As well as being dynamic," says Thomas, "the letters had a numinous quality to them; there was a kind of life that came off the page." The pipes in the Deacon Project office clanged ominously from time to time, and Deacon was toasted "as if he were there" at parties to celebrate steps forward. "He's part of the group, really, hovering over our shoulders and even giving us phrases at times." The gremlin went too far on one occasion in 1980, when he followed Clara Thomas to Orillia where she was to speak on Deacon. The *Orillia Packet* got the facts straight in the news item, but the headline announced: "W.A. Deacon to address Historical Society."

It was "a great happy experience, a constantly exciting game to bring a manuscript out of that vast mass of documentation," Thomas declares of their task. "It should be fun or it's nothing," she says laughing, having a poke at colleagues who "take large projects so seriously."

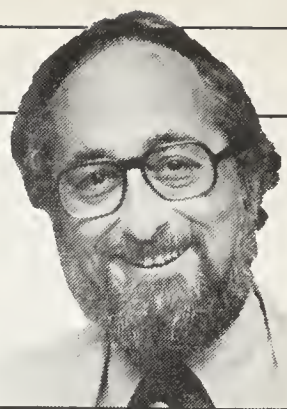
Working together, Thomas and Lennox have discovered the continuity of generations. Their difference in age allowed a double perspective. "What Clara thought was old hat," says Lennox, "I would ask 'Is that the way it happened?' and then we'd have to go off to find out exactly how, say, the Governor-General's Awards began." "You have tools you don't realize you have at the outset," says Thomas, "my experience and memory, John's fresh outlook on things."

And, of course, over another "generation gap" Bill Deacon passed the torch to Clara Thomas. "For those of us of my generation," she says, "he was a pilot ship. He was devoted to the teaching and spreading of Canadian literature, and I hope the same can be said of me."

In one of his last letters, written in 1967 to his son-in-law Lloyd Haines, Deacon wrote: "I contributed to a rising literary movement in Canada — a nation without a strong literary life is no shakes as a nation. I staked my life on it and I believe I won."

Judging by what has happened since then in the field of Canadian literature, he did. ■

THEY'RE STILL PUSHING FORESTRY AROUND



Paul Bunyan, with his big blue ox, could have shifted it with ease. Big Joe Mufferaw, the legendary riverman of Stompin' Tom Connors' song, might have floated it down the Ottawa. But the University of Toronto had to move it the hard way, over a whole summer.

"It" was the Forestry Building — 32 years old, brick walled, four storeys high, 2700 tons weight — wrested in 1958 from its foundations and moved some 200 feet up St. George Street. That was one of the more quietly ambitious projects of a big-thinking period which spawned the academic high-rise in Toronto and doubled the campus in a single decade.

This spring, Forestry alumni who knew the building in both its locations gathered in its halls. They were celebrating the faculty's 75th anniversary — three-quarters of a century of fostering Canada's wood and forest industries through education and research.

Current research interests run from the efficient management of woodlots to the control of termites; from aerial sensing of ground moisture to the use of poplar as laminated structural timber; from methods of rooting pine cuttings to the production from willow and poplar leaves of edible protein for animals and people. The faculty's graduates are spread across Canada in industry and government, and scattered in other countries. Its undergraduate body is about 300 strong — virtually every one of them, it sometimes seems, wearing the distinctive green leather jacket.

But it is still a relatively small unit in a multiversity, and at times it may feel pushed around. Its Toronto quarters are split between the old building and some sleekly modern rented offices on College Street. There was talk a few years ago of shifting it to Scarborough. Now it looks forward to a spot in the projected southwest campus. 1958 was one time when it literally was shoved aside for a larger neighbour.

Engineering was expanding, with a building that would butt onto the McLennan (now Sandford Fleming) Labs and stretch to St. George. The

Forestry Building stood in the path. There were two obvious options: demolish Forestry and give it a new home, or build an expensive U-shape around it. Then someone thought of moving the existing building. That proved the most economical, and satisfying, route.

The university levelled a group of old houses to make a right of way, and called in a firm that had relocated buildings along the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The movers' first step was to build an artificial foundation, a cradle of criss-crossed steel girders to support the building's floors and walls. Below it they set up hardwood cribbing as a base for 36 powerful hydraulic jacks. With them they broke Forestry free from its old foundations, and raised it an extra three feet.

Forrest Buckingham, one of the few members of the faculty still on staff from that time, remembers the scene as curiously archaic. The jacks were operated by long wooden arms, pushed by husky workmen. The lifting had to be uniform to avoid stresses in the walls. The men moved in unison. "A foreman chanted the beat," Professor Buckingham recalls. "It was like going back to the days of galley slaves."

Next came the tracks, made of squared timber to cushion shocks,

one set mounted below the foundation cradle, a second set on the ground, with steel rollers between. They sloped upward gradually to raise the structure yet another yard. The building — 85 feet long, 52 wide, 60 high — inched its way northward.

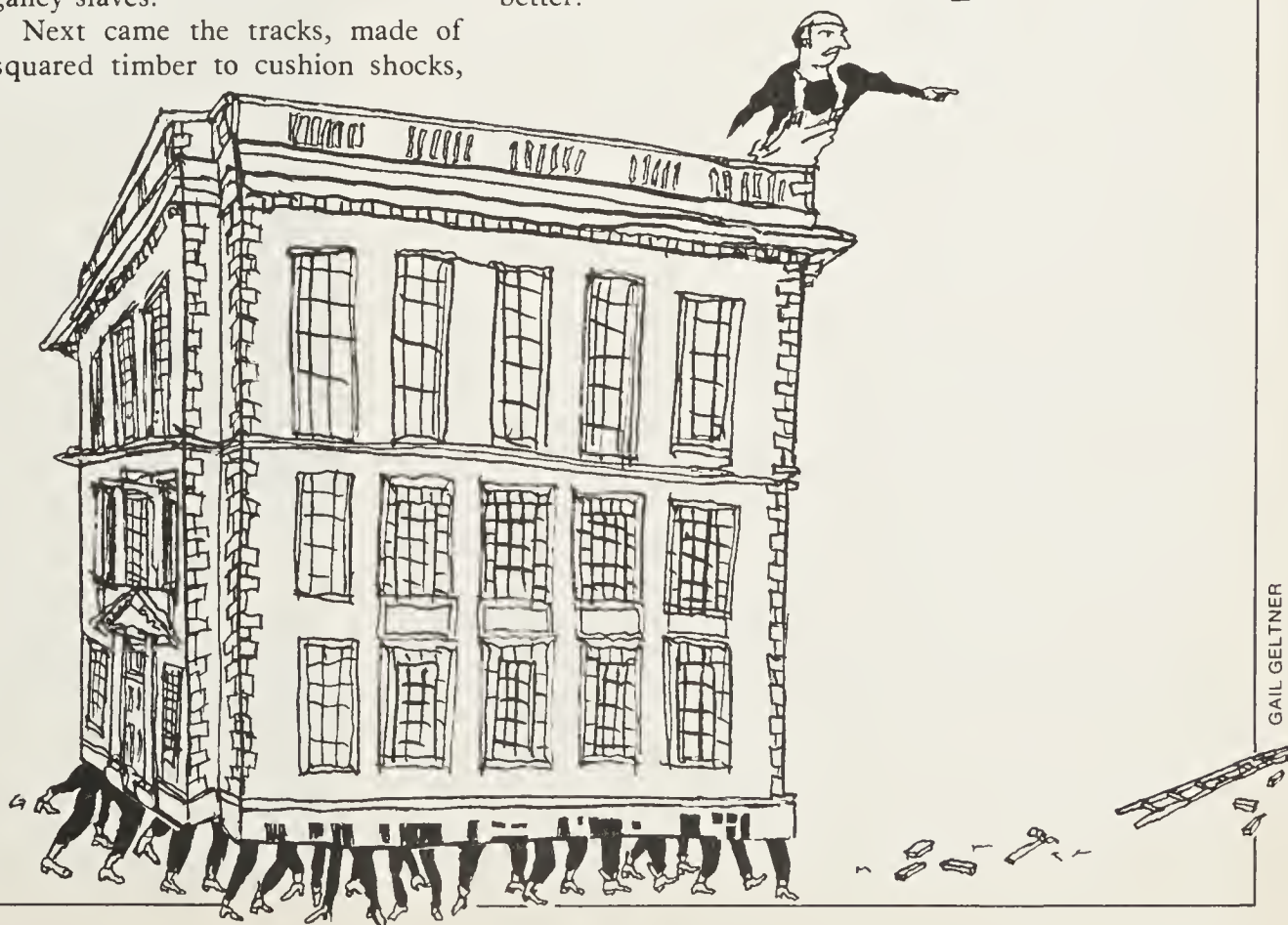
No need to go into the difficulties: the slight sinking of the tracks as the ground compacted under the travelling weight; the ever-present danger of rolling backward. The move did go smoothly, and Forestry settled gracefully onto the new foundation prepared for it.

There was one immediate advantage. The old basement had been dark and low. The new one, six feet higher, in effect gave Forestry a whole new floor, including room for an important laboratory in wood technology.

During the move, the staff was barred from the building. They had taken away their working papers but left everything else in place — even the laboratory glass on its shelves.

When they returned, someone spotted a small crack in a wall that had never been noticed before. But not even one glass beaker had been broken.

Paul or Joe couldn't have done it better. ■



GAIL GELTNER

THE POWER OF PERSUASION

BY ANNIE MASSEY

HOW OUR PROFS ARE PROVING TO BE EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD AT SELLING EXCELLENCE

It's no secret that our universities are strapped for cash. You probably haven't yet run into your old chemistry professor panhandling for the price of a bottle of sodium sulphate, but universities are hitting the street to hustle for public support and recognition of their worth expressed in tax dollars. It's the only way to save post-secondary institutions from collapse. Years of strangulation by provincial governments have left universities weak, yet students still pile aboard, paying soaring fees for a service stretched to breaking point.

How have the universities become so chronically underfunded? A federal task force reviewed the Established Programs Financing scheme, dating from 1977, by which money for health and social services and post-secondary education is transferred to the provinces. The report "Fiscal Federalism in Canada" expressed Ottawa's alarm that the federal share of the university bill was increasing each year as the provinces whittled away at their own, supposedly equivalent, contributions.

The biggest tightwad of the lot is Ontario: meanest grant increases, fewest dollars spent per student, smallest handout per unit of personal income.

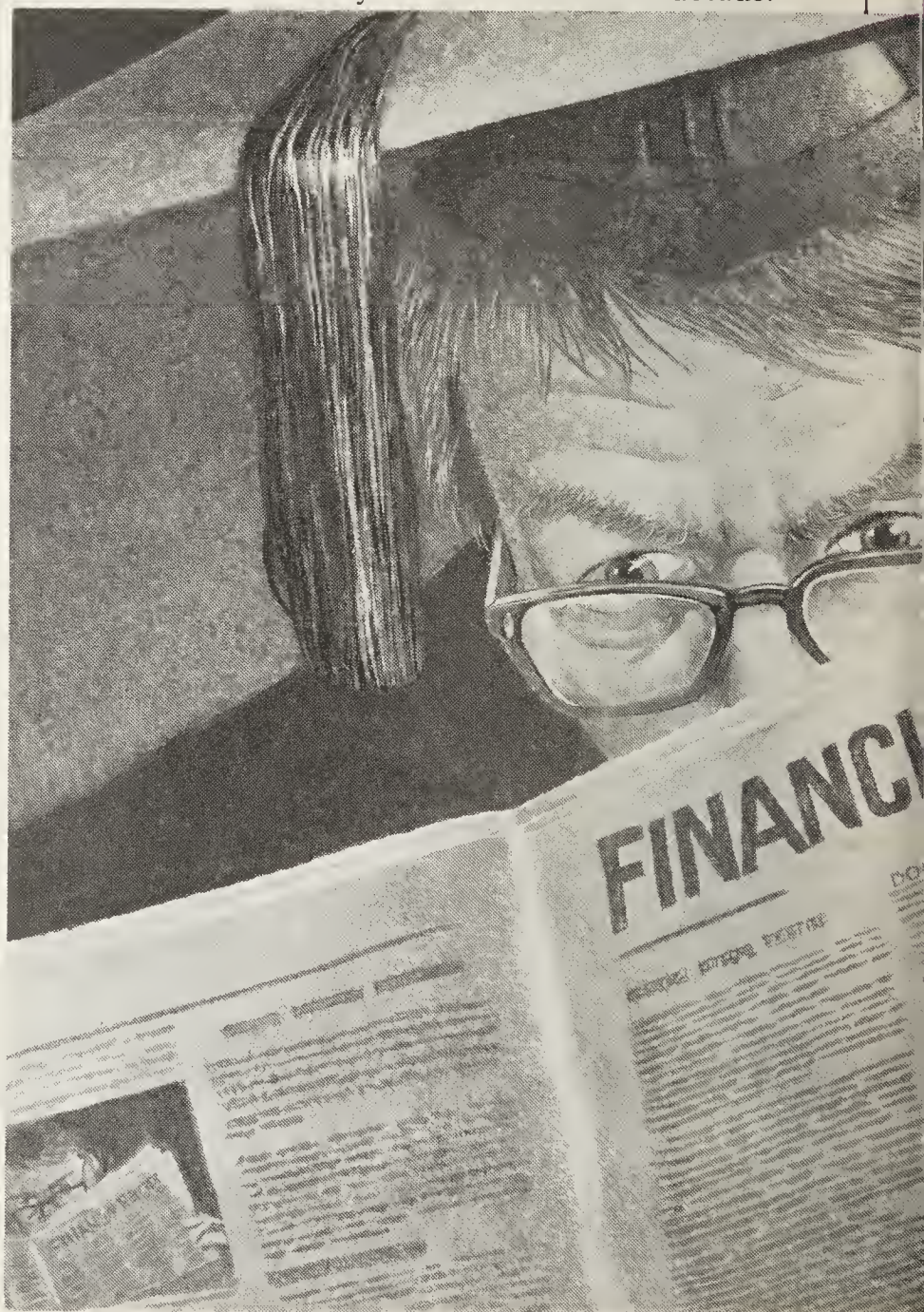
Ottawa's last budget pledged to continue the EPF scheme but gave warning to the provinces: bring provincial funding up to match the level of federal support *and give that federal contribution due recognition*. And the universities' relief carries a price tag of intervention and accountability: Ottawa wants more applied research and development, more engineers and computer scientists, more Canadian studies.

So universities have to sing for their supper, but is there leeway for more directed research without turning into a gadget factory? Will the quality of research suffer? No, says Geoffrey Adamson, director of the Innovations Foundation, whose mandate is to sell to industry the inventions and processes produced by University research. "I believe very strongly that research oriented toward a specific result or objective is always much more effective."

But loss of autonomy is a contentious point: researchers argue that a long-term career cannot be a patchwork of short assignments. Neither can degree-level courses switch capacity to order; it takes a decade to train a university

teacher. Will the quality of education suffer?

U of T is already suffering the twin legacies of rapid expansion from the sixties and tightening money supply from the seventies while student enrolment keeps rising: from 44,000 in 1977 to more than 50,000 in 1981 — the 18-24 age group does not decline until the mid-1980s and any attempt to shed staff will mean fewer and more crowded classes. The Faculty of Arts and Science, for example, will prune 94 of its 1,270 full-time professors by leaving vacancies unfilled as they occur over the next decade.



Annie Massey is a freelance writer and an employee of the University.

There are no more pennies to pinch; if things don't improve the next step will be to tag departments for closure. But for all this gloom and doom, U of T should ride the storm better than most. It ranks high in the academic world and its departments rate among Canada's best.

Meanwhile, the disciplines where students are flocking risk losing talented staff, lured elsewhere by better facilities or higher salaries — Ontario's faculty earn almost \$2,000 less than the national average — and problems will be compounded for departments already facing high student-staff ratios.

Whether or not the financial scene can be improved, the approach is changing. Will the university system, traditionally as quick off the mark as a dinosaur responding to environmental changes, find a way to prosper in the chilly economic climate of the eighties? Each institution is seeking its own formula for salvage and sacrifice. At U of T, people are mobilizing to lobby the government, boost research, and spread the word that the University is essential to our richness as a community.

A group of top-ranking researchers formed a caucus early last year, when the federal government seemed to be wavering from the five-year plans of its granting agencies supporting research by allocating them zero-growth budgets. The Caucus on Research held a press conference to express alarm, then began intensive lobbying in unison with scientists across the country. As a result, 22 and 24 per cent increases were obtained in the budgets of the Medical

Research Council and the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council respectively. Encouraged by this success, in April and June the caucus invited media representatives to the campus to see developments in science and engineering. Recently it has focused on the humanities and social sciences, concerned because changes in the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council's five-year plan concentrate budget increases on strategic themes in Canadian studies, an area the caucus feels was too narrowly defined.

The Caucus on Research characterizes the new mood. "It is important that it be positive," says Peter Munsche, executive assistant to the committee of deans at the School of Graduate Studies. "The public gets tired of hearing us complain." He likens the University to a tribe speaking up to defend one of its customs — the freedom to do independent research.

In attempting to strike a chord with a broader public, U of T is displaying its intellectual achievements as part of a campaign across Canada and the U.S. An educated population is our greatest asset says the Council for Advancement and Support of Education, an association of university external relations groups. It has launched "Mindpower" — a campaign to enlighten people about the relevance of universities and research and to convince them to use their voices and votes to support post-secondary education. Mindpower's themes are that education is a national resource and that research solves problems. U of T is stressing not just the latest high-technology device or medical discovery, but ongoing projects that are not headlines. In November, a one-day presentation of public lectures featured archaeological research drawn from anthropology, fine art and Near Eastern studies describing work in Egypt, Crete, Japan and the Yukon.

Says Elizabeth Wilson, director of information services and member of the U of T's Mindpower committee, "the public is quite happy about the need to train doctors and engineers, but not about the need to study early Irish verbs."

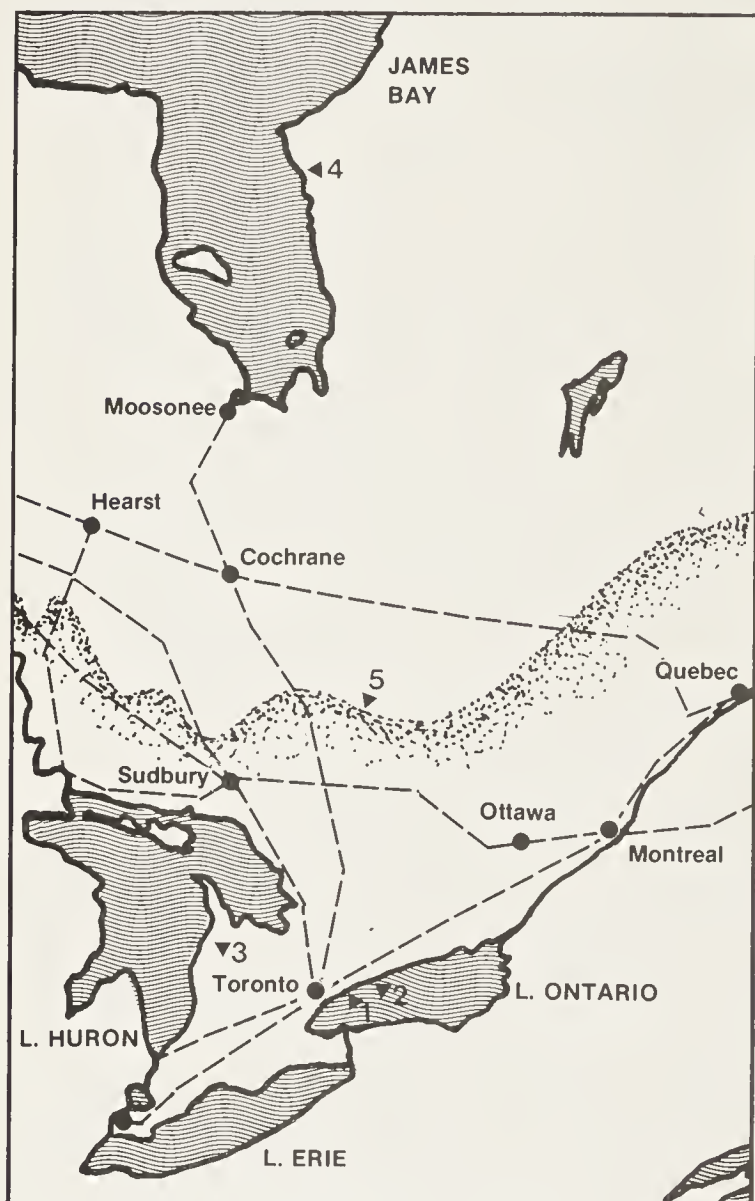
Early Irish verbs? U of T has just established a program in Celtic studies, the first in North America. The credit goes to Robert O'Driscoll, professor of English, who with "a little ingenuity" and a deal of persuasion has pulled a large rabbit out of a small hat. Irish scholars on secondment as visiting professors will teach folklore, history, architecture and archaeology, while three U of T faculty members offer language, literature and linguistics. So a band of peripatetic teachers has assembled — lending the venture a mediaeval tone — and enough money for six years has come from determined fundraising among private sources.

In this time of tightened belts, what is the justification for a new program? Celtic studies is an untapped source to help unravel European history and culture. It's part of the Canadian heritage, too, for many early settlers were of Celtic descent. That's why it's appropriate: "It's a kind of hors d'oeuvres," says O'Driscoll, "because what happens next is crucial to the attitude of the University and the hope of the people. If we can't respond to new needs in scholarship then we may as well give up as a university."

The positive result of one man's effort and vision is a salutary lesson to those who are shaping the University's future. They will require similar single-mindedness to define priorities, chase every nickel, and plan with imagination and foresight. All growth has an element of pain, and where casualties are inevitable, what remains must glow with excellence. ■



NUCLEAR HAZARDS COME WITH HYDROGEN



LEGEND:
1 is Pickering,
2 is Darlington,
3 is Kincardine,
4 is Hydro-
Québec, and
5 the watershed.

The catch in the hydrogen economy is revealed in the article "Fuel for the Future" in *The Graduate* for March/April 1982: "The process requires hydraulic or nuclear power."

Hydrogen is a method of *transmission* of energy. It is not a *source* of energy, which must be electricity generated by hydro, nuclear power or the burning of fossil fuels.

Ontario Hydro has estimated its *sources* of electricity, by percentage. [See box]

It is clear from this that the electrolysis of water to produce hydrogen is only an indirect way of justifying the continuation and expansion of nuclear power. There are three methods of generating electricity from a primary energy *source*: from uranium, from hydraulic power, and from fossil fuels. This electricity at considerable cost and inefficiency produces hydrogen by the electrolysis of water. The electricity however can be used directly and efficiently for all stationary power needs, heating, industry, lighting, and for trains, trams and city buses, where the cost and loss of energy involved by conversion to hydrogen gain us nothing. For automobiles, aircraft, ships, trucks and long-distance buses there are at the moment methods of storing hydrogen better than those of storing electricity. But extensive technical developments are whittling away at this problem and we shall certainly have better methods for storing electricity than hydrogen.

Your attractive cover illustration shows hydro as the only energy source, and the reader is justified in thinking that this is a picture of our hydrogen future. But Ontario Hydro estimates that by the year 2000 only 20 per cent of its electricity will come from hydro power, while 56 per cent will be from nuclear fission, and 25 per cent from the burning of fossil fuels.

It is idle to maintain in the post-Three Mile Island era that the use of nuclear power is not attended by grave hazards: accidents, sabotage, waste disposal, fuel transport, theft of plutonium (the active element in a nuclear bomb, and one of the products of a nuclear reactor), decommissioning of worn-out plants, and so on. Given these hazards, the planning behind the installation of

the 10 reactors operating, the 12 authorized, and the two more projected before 2000, is open to grave criticism on a number of grounds, and makes Toronto the world's most hazardous city from the standpoint of possible nuclear catastrophes.

The Ontario Hydro plan has eight reactors at Pickering, only 7 km. east of the Toronto city limits, close to large towns such as Scarborough, Markham, Whitby and Oshawa, and in a region where the interurban areas are densely populated. It has six more reactors at Darlington, 27 km. further east from Toronto, so that the area menaced by Pickering is also menaced by Darlington, and in addition other large towns east. All these 14 reactors are on the shore of Lake Ontario, in the waters of which their waste is stored, and all the towns and cities on its shores are menaced. The water in Lake Ontario moves east, and the only outlet is the St. Lawrence River, so that all towns on the river will be subject to the same threat. Both shores of the St. Lawrence are densely populated.

The Ontario Hydro plan has nine reactors at Kincardine, on Lake Huron. The water in the lake moves south passing cities and large towns to reach Lake Erie. There it will endanger the population surrounding the lake and continue through the Niagara River to Lake Ontario. The whole area is densely populated.

The 23 reactors at these three sites are arranged in tight clusters. A major disaster in one reactor would render inoperable the others at that site. If the disaster were at Pickering or Darlington, it might render the other site also inoperable.

The Canadian reactors have hardly more than half the capacity of those in the U.S. The hazard is in general proportional to the number of reactors not to their capacity. The CANDU reactor has a capital cost about 50 per cent greater than that of the U.S. light-water reactor.

It is thought that the useful lifetime of a reactor is 30 to 40 years. Decommissioning is a process probably requiring years, and of the greatest hazard. It is believed that the site cannot be re-used within the foresee-

Year	Hydro	Nuclear	Oil	U.S. Coal	Can. Coal	Hydro-Qué.	Approx. Totals in GWh per year
1980	33	28	0	26	6	6	100,000
2000	19	56	1	21	3	1	200,000

able future. this means that new plants must be started around 1985, and the whole plan must be repeated. And so on forever.

What better nuclear plans can be devised? It seems unlikely that it would be a matter of practical politics, no matter how inept the planning or great the hazard, to discontinue the 10 reactors in operation, or to fail to operate the 12 reactors under construction. Accepting this and projections of the future requirements for electricity, optional plans can be suggested.

When the new round of nuclear plants is planned, locate the reactors singly, 10 km. or more apart. Site them in an area of miniscule population density. Site them north of the Great Lakes, so that fall-out and effluent will flow "relatively harmlessly" into the Arctic Ocean, instead of into the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence valley.

The height of land between the Great Lakes and Hudson Bay is only about 500 km. from Toronto. A likely area for a line of nuclear plants would be 200 km. or so northwest of Sudbury. Both the CNR and CPR main lines are nearby, the population density is minute, the drainage and main wind direction are northerly, there is adequate cooling water available, the transmission lines would be short, the operating staff would not live under hardship conditions, and rail, road, and air transport are already in place. The nuclear establishment could be expanded to any likely size required. Security could be maintained more easily.

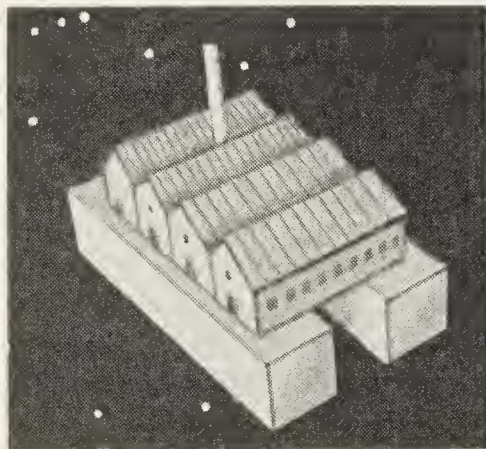
Another option is to use the hydrocarbon resources of western Canada and transmit natural gas and crude to Ontario. This would rid Ontario forever of the hazards of nuclear power generation. These are such that the rational attitude to take towards them is not to ask *if* a major catastrophe will occur, but only to ask *when*.

This suggestion depends on the exploitation of the solid fossil-fuel deposits in place, without either surface or deep mining. The solid fossil fuels in Canada are coal, oil sand, heavy oil, and oil shale. The products are electricity, natural gas, crude oil, and chemical feedstocks.

Electrical induction heating operates by heating the solid fossil fuels in situ by a magnetic field generated by alternating current circulated through conductors placed in passages formed from shafts and tunnels encompassing the underground deposit. This field dissipates energy in the fuel, raising it in temperature

to the point of volatilization. In the case of coal, the volatiles are natural gas and coal tar. These are conducted to the surface, and are marketable commodities. The carbon remaining underground is then injected at a high temperature with steam, and thus converted to hydrogen and carbon monoxide. These gases are conducted to the surface and burned there to generate electricity. This electricity has a low cost because it is generated from the residue of coal from which the gas and tar have already been extracted.

About one-quarter of the electricity produced is returned to continue the heating of the coal seam; the rest is transmitted to a market or to a deposit of oil sand, heavy oil, or oil shale, and there it is used in the induction heating of these fuels. The volatilized products are conducted to the surface and converted to crude oil. The coal tar provides petro-



chemical feedstocks, the gas provides domestic fuel and fuel for existing coal-burning plants, at a reduction in cost and pollution. The crude provides fuel for motor vehicles, diesel plants, and for existing fossil-fuel-burning plants, at a reduction in cost and pollution. No U.S. exchange is required.

The environmental and human damage caused by hydro installations is often thought of as negligible. Nothing could be further from the truth. The adverse ecological consequences of hydro energy include loss of arable land, water resources, open space, wilderness areas, natural beauty, and wild populations and species. Hydroelectric power installations destroy natural habitats in the vicinities of dams; change the health, productivity and ecological balance of downstream areas; and accelerate silting and loss of oxygen in the lakes created by the dams.

The ecological damage per unit of energy produced is greater for hydroelectricity than for any other energy source. Free-flowing rivers

constitute a non-renewable and rapidly disappearing feature of the landscape. Their complete destruction is too high a price for a small contribution to solving the energy problem.

The overall impression of your article is that somehow hydrogen will solve our energy problems. It won't.

Sidney T. Fisher

B.A.Sc. (Tor. '30), LL.D. (Tor.),

LL.D. (McGill), O.C.

Montreal

The article entitled "Fuel for the Future" in the March/April issue of *The Graduate* was most interesting. As project manager of a team working to develop hydrogen production equipment, I was very pleased to see *The Graduate* added to the increasing list of publications which are recognizing the important potential for hydrogen in Canada's energy future.

R.L. LeRoy

Centre de Recherche Noranda

Pointe-Claire

I detected a number of serious flaws in "Fuel for the Future" in the March/April issue.

David Scott intends to make hydrogen for fuel using CANDU nuclear systems for our future well being. But the existence of CANDU nuclear reactors is a bone of serious contention. A great many people do not want them to exist, let alone have us become more dependent on them, because of the serious, deadly consequences that are undesirable possibilities with this awful (in my opinion) option.

The option of developing alcohol fuels as a serious alternative to petroleum was completely ignored in the article. It obviously has not got the support of the wealthy oil or nuclear industries so we do not hear about it, and very little money is spent on its research and development. But, unlike petroleum and nuclear, it does not cause air pollution or plutonium that remains deadly for longer than any civilization has ever existed before. No, when alcohol is burned by a car it produces harmless substances — a little carbon dioxide and water vapour.

The title, Hydrogen: Fuel for the Future, should have a huge question mark placed after it, since the development of hydrogen as a fuel implies the continuation of the nuclear "option" which may bring us

a certain future of death and radiation sickness.

*Martin Salsberg
Downsview*

In my opinion, your article "Playing for Real" (Jan./Feb. 1982) gives a distorted view of the contribution the U of T is making, and has made, over a period of more than a decade, to the profession of orchestral performance in Canada.

The article concentrates on the activities of the three-year-old Orchestral Training Program of the Royal Conservatory of Music. It was disappointing that the only reference to the long-established U of T Symphony Orchestra (UTSO) of the Faculty of Music was through the quoted words of an evidently jaded dropout student.

Although the subject was the Conservatory's OTP, a more accurate picture would have been afforded by reference to the UTSO as well: its full complement, the breadth of its program, the demanding nature of its

repertoire and the recent inclusion of an audition-program of orchestral excerpts as part of the graduating requirement for our students majoring in orchestral instruments.

Those attending the January UTSO concert heard a high-calibre rendition of Debussy's *La Mer* under the direction of the UTSO's conductor Victor Feldbrill, an outstanding concerto performance by a Faculty of Music student soloist, and an exceptional presentation of a Brahms overture under the direction of one of the graduating majors in the faculty's conducting program.

The national quality of the UTSO is seen in the program, where home towns of each player are listed: all Canadian provinces are represented, as well as five foreign countries — a characteristic not found in other Canadian university orchestras but typical of this group not just this season but regularly for the past 10 seasons at least.

That this effort has borne fruit over the years is demonstrable in concert tapes and in statistics — for example, memberships in leading orchestras of Canada, the U.S. and Europe by

former UTSO players.

I would also point out that although the article states that Professor Ezra Schabas "in 1978 was just leaving the faculty to become principal of the Royal Conservatory", he remains a tenured full professor in the Faculty of Music; he is on leave for the period of his principalship.

I would like to make it clear that my protest is directed at *The Graduate's* reportage and not at the OTP which has an obvious vitality and usefulness given today's professional problems. The OTP's solution is indeed an effective one — though not the only one available.

*John Beckwith
Faculty of Music*

I have enjoyed receiving the recent issues of *The Graduate* and have been impressed by the quality and the variety of its articles.

I am enclosing my voluntary subscription. It is nice to keep in touch with the University.

*M. Jean Prifogle Shepard
Frankfort, Kentucky*

I am not the U of T graduate in the family, but I am the puzzle fan and therefore look forward to your magazine.

At first, it would take me about two weeks to complete one, but now it takes two days, as I have become more familiar with the type of clue. There has been only one in the series that I could not finish.

The number of entries seems to be fairly consistent. Would it be about the same group of contestants each time?

*Gloria Sherman
Windsor*

Like most of your readers, I have always enjoyed the Graduate Tests, but I'm sure many others have also noticed that they are getting easier all the time. Although I certainly can't lay claim to any special expertise, I solved the current one in 19 minutes, while eating lunch and watching TV (without any distractions, 10 minutes probably would have been enough).

Can it be, Chris Johnson, that you have too little faith in the literacy and skill of *The Graduate's* readers? Please bring on your most subtle and difficult clues next time — we can handle them, and challenging crosswords are so much more satisfying!

*Frances Marin
Toronto*

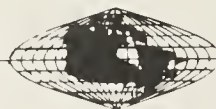
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Taddle Creek Society



The Taddle Creek Society enters its third year with 490 members, a 25 per cent increase over the 1980 membership of 397.

Formed in 1980 to recognize leadership donors of \$300 to \$999, the Taddle Creek Society will hold its second annual party on Tuesday, June 22, at Hart House, above the celebrated Taddle Creek.

Every effort is made to acknowledge all eligible donors. However, because of the size and complexity of the university, it is possible that some donors can go unrecognized. If you qualify, please notify the Taddle Creek Society, Department of Private Funding, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1, or telephone (416) 978-2171.

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Stewart Roy Paisley, Prof. Em. Edna W. Park (deceased), Ward R. Passi, John C. Pavanel, Edward M. Peacock, Edmund A. Perry, M. Geraldine Phenix, Donald F. Philps,

L.W. Phoenix, Mary Phoenix, Dr. George Piasecki, John H. Porter, I.A. Posluns, Hinrich H.R. Propper.

David J. Randall, Joan Randall, Edward B. Ratcliffe, Dr. C. Edward Rathe, E. Ruth Redelmeier, Welbourne R. Reesor, K.C. Reeves, Prof. Douglas Richardson, John G. Richardson, Dr. William E. Ricker, J.B. Ridley, Robert C. Roach, Kenneth Robinson, Robert B. Robinson, Rhena V. Robson, N. Glenn Ross, W. Grant Ross, M. Joyce Rowley, Prof. D.N. Roy, M. Evelyn Rugg, F. Roy Rutherford, Harold Rutledge.

I. Marie Salter, Prof. Robert B. Salter, Joan M. Samuel, Ella Mary Schmidt, M. Louise Schryer, W.S. Schwenger, W. Wallace Seccombe, Dr. H.F.G. Sowards, Donald J. Sharp, Alvin J. Shaw, Dr. Ernest Sirluck, M. Margaret Slater, Ronald J. Sloan, Deane H. Smith, M. Denton Smith, Mary K. Smith, Prof. V.G. Smith, John T. Somerville, Doris L. Speirs, Dr. Ronald W. Stark, Donald J. Steadman, Dr. Kate Stevens, Dr. D.J. Stewart, James I. Stewart, Dr. Allan G. Stocks, Teresa Stratas, Merrily J. Stratten, Herbert I. Stricker, Beth L. Stuart-Brown, Dr. Ralph S. Stubbings, Margaret Sutherland, Sidney E. Swallow.

John E. Tait, Robert Douglas Thomas, Dr. J.S. Thompson, Malcolm S. Thompson, Helen M. Thomson, L. Josephine Tickell, John B. Tinkler, Richard L. Torrance, Dr. E. Bruce Tovee, Frederick W. Town, Trudella C. Town, John A. Trist.

Prof. M.W. Ukas.

Tobias Van Dalen, Dr. David W. Van Der Bent, Dr. A.W. Van Nostrand, Heljot Veevo, John F. Vingoe.

R. Gordon Waldie, Norris Woodruff Walker, Bruce Park Wallace, Paul B. Walters, Irving Waltman, Ernest W.S. Ward, Miss Isabel Warne, Mary C. Watson, Thomas Watt, Prof. Morris Wayman, Mary Margaret Webb, John R. Weir, Robert S. Weiss, A.W. White, Dr. John R. White, James F. Whitfield, Mrs. B.K. Willard, M. Eileen Williams, Mary F. Williamson, Annita Wilson, George W. Wilson, Robert Winsborrow, Kenneth Winter, Franklyn O. Wishart, Margarete Wolfram, Katherine C. Wolfson, Frank W. Woods, Lepha A. Woods, Joan P. Wright, John C. Wright, Alexander Wroblewski, Gillian E. Wu.

Mrs. P.H. Yamamoto.
Walter S. Zaruby.



New service offers alumni top protection for bottom dollars

The University of Toronto Alumni Association is pleased to announce the introduction of a new low cost group term life insurance plan available to the alumni of U of T. This new service has the full endorsement of the Association and is underwritten by North American Life Assurance Company — a Canadian company that has been providing specialized service to associations for over 30 years.

This new program can help alumni and their families start a good basic life insurance plan, or it can act as an economical supplement to any existing coverage. The plan consists of the following benefits:

- Member's Term Life — up to \$200,000
- Spouse's Term Life — up to \$100,000
- Dependent Children's Coverage — \$5,000 on each child
- Accidental Death & Dismemberment Insurance — up to \$100,000

The large number of alumni in the Association enables North American Life to offer these benefits at some of the lowest premium rates available today — *rates which are further reduced by up to 46% for non-smokers*. For example, for a non-smoking member under 30 years of age, the annual premium for \$25,000 of coverage is \$33 for males and \$24 for females — only \$1.32 and 96¢ per thousand dollars of coverage.

In addition to low premium rates, the U of T Alumni plan has the added advantage of being completely portable which means the coverage continues no matter how often a member may change jobs or residences.

Complete information on the new plan will be available to U of T Alumni in June. Watch the mail and *The Graduate* for all the details or contact the Special Products Division, North American Life, 105 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ontario M5H 1R1, Tel. (416) 362-6011.

CAMPUS NEWS/BY PAMELA CORNELL

The deal seemed ideal — with the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering anticipating a bounty of much-needed revenue plus exciting research opportunities. In return, it would help a developing nation by providing expertise to train graduate students and contribute to research projects.

But when the story hit the front page of *The Globe and Mail*, reaction was loud and less than ecstatic because the deal was with King Saud University in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Some protesters objected to U of T having any kind of collaborative agreement with a country they said discriminates openly against Jews and women. Others didn't object to the agreement but were concerned that the contract contained no explicit human rights clause.

Saudi Arabia's policy of men and women being segregated in public means female university students must rely on closed-circuit television to receive academic instruction from males; and no women at all are allowed to study engineering because that profession is considered inappropriate for them.

Essam Shaikh, head of the Saudi Arabia Educational Mission in Canada, has said his country's laws against permitting entry of or trade with Zionists are not anti-Jewish but rather anti-Zionist because Zionists are "out to destroy Saudi Arabia". Asked how his government distinguishes between a Zionist and a Jew, he said the issue is not easy.

Gordon Slemon, dean of engineering, says U of T can't turn its back on relations with universities in other countries because it doesn't agree with their governments. An intellectual community, he says, depends on the free flow of ideas. So despite the protests, the exchange scheme is proceeding.

Several graduate students arrived last month from Saudi Arabia to spend the spring and summer preparing to enter a full-time graduate program here in September. Also, two U of T professors have been selected to go over there. They are civil engineering professor B.J. Adams, who works in the area of water resources, and chemical engineering professor I.H. Spinner, whose specialty is desalination. Prof. Spinner is Jewish.

Established 25 years ago, King Saud University is currently spending \$1.7 billion on an expansion and modernization project, scheduled for completion by 1986.



"This agreement will give us use of facilities we couldn't hope to duplicate," says Dean Slemon.

On the absence of an explicit human rights clause, President Ham has said none is necessary, especially since, a month and a half after the contract was signed, he wrote to President Mansour I. Alturki of King Saud University, specifically stating U of T's equal opportunities and non-discrimination policies.

Even before that letter was sent, says Ham, there had been a clear understanding that the principles and practices of the two institutions would apply to their collaborative agreement. Opponents countered that the policies of the two institutions are contradictory on the issues of sexual and racial discrimination. They maintained that an explicit human rights clause should be in the agreement itself, not just in a covering letter.

It's not as if the Saudis have never signed an agreement with an explicit human rights clause in it, says Arthur Kruger, dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science. As an example, he cites a contract between the medical schools of the University of Washington in Seattle and the University of Abdulaziz in Jeddah. Kruger has also expressed concern about a grievance procedure in the U of T contract that would give final power of arbitration to the Grievance Board of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia should a dispute arise which the two parties could not settle. Slemon says such a clause — whether

stated explicitly or understood — is standard in all contracts with Saudi Arabian institutions.

Engineering professor Ursula Franklin is blunt. She calls the deal prostitution.

"My view is the same as it would be on a woman selling her body. I try to point out the economic conditions that lead to it.

"I think this agreement is wrong and I don't intend to participate in it but it was not entered into lightly and I'm not going to fault people I respect like Dean Slemon and President Ham for coming up with what they consider a necessary measure. The real and solid blame goes to Queen's Park for allowing our universities to get into such desperate situations."

Professor Franklin sees the question of a human rights clause as a non-issue.

"It's a never-on-a-Sunday clause. It may be nice but the basic injustice of the Saudi system is not changed by the fact that you exempt a few people from it."

Engineering professor Jane Phillips favours the collaborative agreement. She thinks attitudes towards women in engineering are more likely to change if the Saudis have an opportunity to see how things work here.

Meanwhile, the Governing Council will soon be considering an international co-operation policy which will include guidelines for drawing up agreements with foreign institutions — complete with explicit statements on human rights.



PHOTOGRAPHY BY STEVE BEHAL

ALLEVIATING FRUSTRATIONS

Where universities had once been cozy, almost familial settings, the atmosphere began to change in the late sixties. Two main factors contributed to that change. One was the sudden, rapid growth of the institutions. The other was the proliferation of computers, especially with all the programming bugs that characterized those early days.

More and more people were finding themselves lost in the shuffle of memos and keypunch cards. The universities themselves — being bastions of idealism — were unhappy with the situation and anxious to make amends. A favoured solution was to appoint an ombudsman: an individual who — quietly, confidentially and objectively — could sit down with someone who felt unfairly treated and talk over the best way to resolve the problem.

At U of T, the office of the ombudsman was created in the fall of 1975 to enable any student, faculty or staff member to air complaints against the institution as well as to receive information about their rights and how to protect them.

For six years, this sensitive job was handled admirably by Eric McKee, who earned the respect and affection of the community for his sympathetic ear and sound judgement. Then, last fall, weary of what he sometimes regarded as a sewer's eye view of the University, he resigned to become director of student services. To fill the breach, political science professor John Colman took over McKee's former duties on a part-time basis.

Now, the University has a new ombudsman — Elizabeth Hoffman, 31, formerly manager of employment programs at the career counselling and placement centre.

Hoffman's background might have been tailor-made for the job. For her degree in public administration from Carleton University, she wrote her thesis on the Canadian university ombudsman. She then served as Carleton's assistant ombudsman and ombudsman from 1975 to 1978, when she and her husband moved to Toronto so he could pursue his studies.

While at Carleton, she had developed a legal referral service for foreign students and their relatives and was an adviser at the Carleton women's centre and the handicapped students' club. Earlier, in Winnipeg,

she had organized a volunteer agency for students working with deprived children, prisoners and psychiatric patients.

As U of T's ombudsman, Hoffman will be independent of all administrative structures and accountable only to the Governing Council, yet will have access to any files or information she requires within the University.

"A tremendous number of cases would never come forward if more individuals had the time and knowledge to talk over touchy situations with the other people involved," she says. "But I'm afraid we're likely to see more of that sort of thing. As universities suffer budget cuts, there are going to be more staffing shortages which will increase the potential for errors and decrease the time available for explanations."

She's optimistic, though, about her own potential for enjoying the ombudsman's job.

"Of course, there are frustrations — when information from several sources doesn't jibe or when people are hurt by a process where no one is at fault — but I think there will be tremendous satisfaction in being able to alleviate someone else's frustrations."

SHOWING HIS METAL

Some people really know how to show appreciation — for instance the people at the American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI). They've just expressed their gratitude to a U of T professor for his "long-term exceptional contribution" to the iron and steel industry. Appropriately, their thanks come in the form of a long-term exceptional contribution.

Professor Alexander McLean of metallurgy and materials science has been selected as one of two recipients of a new AISI Distinguished Professorship Award valued at \$90,000. Subject to annual review and AISI board approval, the award will be renewed every year until further notice. Also honoured was Professor John F. Elliott of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

McLean's research spans the full spectrum of steel-making processes but for the past 12 years, the major focus has been on the continuous casting of steel — an ever-increasing trend away from the traditional ingot-casting method.

In ingot casting, molten steel is poured into five, 10 or 20-ton moulds, solidified, then removed and rolled down to its final form. A cumbersome process. In continuous casting, the molten steel is poured into one end of a water-cooled copper mould, spray-cooled with more water to promote solidification within a matter of minutes, then pulled out the other end.

Advantages of continuous casting are numerous. First it produces a higher yield of usable metal and a higher quality, too, because the method makes it easier to protect the molten steel from contamination by

oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen in the air. But most important, the hardened steel isn't as unwieldy as the ingots, which results in easier handling and less energy consumed in processing.

Though the concept of continuous casting was originally suggested more than a century ago, it was not developed until the early 1950s in Europe and brought, a decade later, to North America where it is now applied to about 22 per cent of all steel production. (In Japan, it accounts for about 50 per cent.)

When Stelco Inc. was planning the new steel-making complex that opened two years ago on the shores of Lake Erie, the firm drew on the expertise of McLean and his research associates.

Beginning with small-scale experiments in university labs, they used water to simulate the behaviour of molten steel during continuous

casting. Stelco then constructed a large-scale water model at its research centre in Burlington and used this facility both to develop casting practices and to train personnel for the new plant. A paper describing that work won top honours for two Stelco employees (one a former graduate student of McLean's) at a steelmakers' conference in Pittsburgh recently.

Since joining U of T in 1970, McLean has received about \$1.3 million in research grants from government and industry and that figure doesn't include this latest award which he will use to provide partial support for himself and another faculty member, four graduate fellows, a data bank, visiting researchers, student presentations at North American steel companies, and for some capital equipment costs.



ALEX McLEAN WITH NORMAN A. ROBINS (L) AND WILLIAM E. DENNIS (R) OF AISI EXAMINE PART OF THE LAB WATER MODEL OF CONTINUOUS CASTING SYSTEM.

THE MAINTENANCE OF EXCELLENCE

When external appraisals were made of the classics and philosophy departments at U of T, both were rated as being of international distinction; but there was an ominous footnote. A freeze on hiring meant no talented young scholars were being brought along to replace all the senior academics due to retire around 1990.

That gloomy prospect has just been brightened considerably by a \$720,000 challenge grant from the Andrew J. Mellon Foundation. The money, to be matched by an equivalent sum from other sources, will be used for making "bridging" appointments in the humanities.

(Philosophy and classics aren't the only needy departments.) While these will be for five-year terms, a department must guarantee a tenure-stream opening for which the young scholar could compete at the end of the contract. The first bridging appointments are expected to be made in the 1983-84 academic year.

"If we're going to have people capable of teaching graduate students in 1990, we've got to bring them on board now," says John Leyerle, dean of graduate studies.

As far as Dean Leyerle is aware, the Mellon Foundation has not made a major grant of this sort outside the U.S. until now. Influencing the foundation's decision were a recently published SGS inventory of human-

ities research-in-progress and an arts and science plan for teaching staff complements over the next 10 years. Also considered were the size of the University's research library and the fact that about one-quarter of all humanities Ph.D. graduates in Canada receive their degrees from U of T.

The \$720,000 necessary to match the Mellon grant will be sought from the private sector. In the interim, President James Ham has guaranteed support from the University's bridging fund budget.

"Both this university and the Mellon Foundation share an interest in identifying bright young humanists and keeping them in the game," says Leyerle.



ALUMNI NEWS/BY JOYCE FORSTER

Professor Kenneth Hare was the unanimous choice of the UTAA Alumni Faculty Award committee for this year's honours, chairman Ruth Davis (Meds) reports. Professor Hare was born in England and received his B.Sc. from the University of London. He came to U of T as professor of geography and physics after a distinguished career at the University of Manchester, McGill University (during which time he earned his Ph.D. at the Université de Montréal), the University of London and the University of British Columbia (where he was president for a year). From 1974 to 1979, he was director of U of T's Institute for Environmental Studies. He is currently provost of Trinity College and has been a University Professor since 1976.

Provost Hare's service to the community includes his present positions of chairman and governor of the board of the Arctic Institute of North America, chairman of the federal Study Group on Nuclear Waste Management, chairman of the Climate Planning Board, and co-chairman of the National Academy of Sciences/Royal Society of Canada

Committee on Acid Precipitation. He has been president of the Canadian Association of Geographers and of the Royal Meteorological Society.

The award is made annually to "a member of the faculty who has combined distinction in her/his discipline with service to the community." It was presented at the awards dinner in the Great Hall of Hart House on March 31.

THREE FOR THE MONEY

The Alumni-Faculty Award dinner at Hart House on March 31 was also the occasion for the presentation of the 1982 Moss scholarships. The scholarships, made possible by the friends and the estate of the late Professor John Moss, have a value of \$6,500 each and winners are chosen for academic achievement, participation in university activities, and character. The original award was to one final year student but as the endowment increased two awards were made. This year, UTAA Scholarship Committee chairman Diane Rogers (Vic) announced that the committee felt three outstanding

students were equally deserving. Award winners are:

Graeme Clark, Trinity — Completing a degree in English and history, he plans to enter the master's program in translation at the Ecole Supérieure d'Interprètes et de Traducteurs in Paris. Active in student government, his extra-curricular activities included the Literary Institute, intramural sports, music, student counselling, and refugee committees.

David Grindal, Trinity — Completing a degree in computer science, he will pursue an M.Sc. at either Toronto or Edinburgh. He has been a student member, 1981-82, of the Governing Council, played a leading role in college athletics as both player and coach, and has been active in both SAC and college governance. Sarah Taylor, University College — Completing a degree in anthropology, she will defer master's studies at Cambridge to take advantage of an opportunity for a year's study in China. Sarah was active in college governance, athletics, debates, student politics, and the college choir. She was also a columnist for the college paper, *The Gargoyle*.

PROVOST
HARE WITH
MOSS
SCHOLARS
DAVID
GRINDAL
(LEFT),
SARAH
TAYLOR AND
GRAEME
CLARK.



FEELING A MINDPOWER SHORTAGE?

If, in the words of Ogden Nash, you've been feeling the need to bring your absent mind a little nearer, you should pick up the phone, or write, Bill Gleberzon, assistant director of alumni affairs. He will be happy to enrol you in the new, streamlined, zipped up, laid back version of Alumni College. In just one one-day session you'll earn a degree — of mental stimulation you haven't been able to find for a good long time. The date is Friday, June 11. It's the first day of Spring Reunion but the college is open to alumni from all years and their friends.

The morning session will offer a provocative lecture by Professor David Scott of the Department of Mechanical Engineering to be followed by discussion. A sandwich luncheon (included in the college fee of \$10 per person) will follow, with a similar lecture and discussion period in the afternoon. The afternoon speaker is alumna Bette Stephenson of Meds (also known as Ontario's minister of colleges and universities). Theme of the day will be Mind Power.

The address for registration is Department of Alumni Affairs, 47 Willcocks St., University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1, or you can call Bill at (416) 978-8991. To keep the discussion lively, registration will be limited, so reserve early.

JOHN WALLER MELSON,
Dipl. S.P.S., B.A.Sc., O.L.S., P.Eng.
Professor Emeritus of Surveying and Geodesy

Felicitations were recently sent by President J.M. Ham and Dean G.R. Slemon to John Melson, for this year marks his 95th birthday and 75th anniversary of his 1907 Civil Engineering Diploma, School of Practical Science. He is a living link with a distinctive transition era: integration of (Ontario) S.P.S. as the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering (1900-06), refashioning of the University's governance (1906 Act), erection of Convocation Hall (first used 1906) and Physics (now Sanford Fleming) Building (opened 1907) and removal of the nearby Toronto Observatory (established 1840, enlarged 1853-57), stone by stone to the new location east of University College (1908).

As an evolving continental nation, Canada needed the specifics of

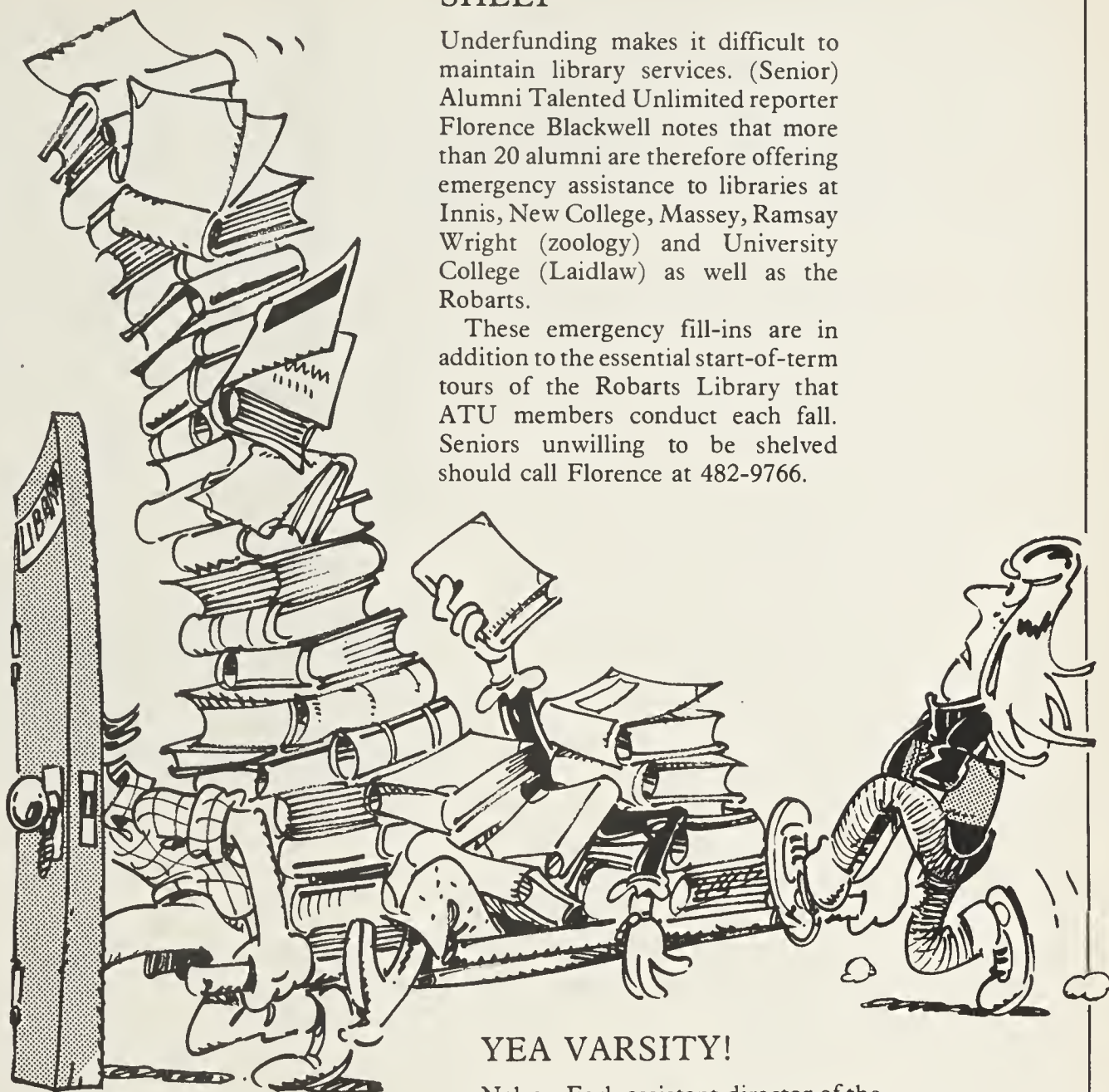
surveying and geodesy, and at Toronto, these were pre-eminently developed under Louis B. Stewart (appointed to S.P.S. 1888). John Melson was an idolizing student — and successor — who qualified for the (then optional) B.A.Sc. degree in 1909 and joined the staff in 1910, to continue for 42 years. His office was in the relocated Observatory and one of his tasks was the astronomical checking of the University's master clocks.

Perennially characterized by phenomenal vigour and zest, John Melson has appeared as mystic and muser, asker of unanswerable questions, kindly benefactor, powerful woods- and water-man ("Trapper John") and enthusiastically skilful gardener, mason, painter in oils, photographer and musician.

RIGHT OFF THE SHELF

Underfunding makes it difficult to maintain library services. (Senior) Alumni Talented Unlimited reporter Florence Blackwell notes that more than 20 alumni are therefore offering emergency assistance to libraries at Innis, New College, Massey, Ramsay Wright (zoology) and University College (Laidlaw) as well as the Robarts.

These emergency fill-ins are in addition to the essential start-of-term tours of the Robarts Library that ATU members conduct each fall. Seniors unwilling to be shelved should call Florence at 482-9766.



YEA VARSITY!

Nelson Earl, assistant director of the Department of Private Funding, reports that the Varsity Arena campaign target of \$250,000 has been passed. Current total is \$263,000. Praise and thanks must go to the campaign advisory committee under the chairmanship of the late Hamilton (Tony) Cassels, Q.C. After Tony's untimely death last year committee members who carried on his work were Alan Eagleson, Mac Irwin, William Morison, Ward Passi, Adam Zimmerman, Syd Hermant, Jock Maynard (president of the Men's T-Holders Association), Mac King, Charles Burns, Boyd Matchett, Chris Wansbrough, Don Fullerton, Joe Kane, Terry Wardrop (chairman of Governing Council), Phyl Lea, Helen Gurney, Robert Scrivener, George Mara and Sally Teasdale.

Others who made it all possible were the staff and coaches of the Department of Athletics and Recreation, the Men's and Women's T-Holders Associations, SAC, and the faculties, colleges and schools who included the arena appeal in their alumni mailings and through their students' associations.

GOVERNING COUNCIL ELECTIONS

The Electoral College met on March 29 to choose two alumni members who will serve three-year terms on the University's Governing Council. The seats are currently held by Jordan Sullivan of St. Mike's who stood for another term and Gerry Nash of Trinity who did not. College chairman, UTAA's Vice-President University Affairs Ed Kerwin (St. Mike's) reports that Jordan has been re-elected and the other seat has gone to Mr. Justice Horace Krever of the Supreme Court of Ontario.

Jordan's association with council is a long one since he served as a co-opted alumni member on a number of its committees and subcommittees before his election to council three years ago. He has been an active member of the Academic Affairs and Planning and Resources Committees as well as the important Planning and Priorities Subcommittee and the President's Advisory Committee on the Budget. He graduated from St. Mike's in 6T0 and from Law in 6T3.

Mr. Justice Krever, distinguished first recipient of the annual Alumni Faculty Award, is U.C. 5T1 and Law 5T4. He was a member of the Faculty of Law, 1964-68, and of the Faculties of Law and Medicine during 1974-75.

FELICITATIONS TO FORESTRY

Forestry is well into a year-long celebration of its 75th anniversary. Of special interest to alumni: the open house at the Forestry Building and the founding dinner and dance, where a specially designed and constructed lectern was presented by the Forestry Graduate Students Association, held at the Westin Hotel on March 27. Alumni were also out in force for the unveiling of a commemorative plaque at the home building on the afternoon of March 28.

Other anniversary projects include a 75th anniversary alumni directory which will give a brief history of the faculty, the first professional forestry school in Canada, and an anniversary publication "Forestry and Forestry Education in a Developing Country — A Canadian Dilemma" which will be published by the U of T Press later this year. Author is Dean Emeritus J.W.B. Sisam.



The University tries to keep in touch with its alumni for a variety of reasons, for example, to ensure that they receive *The Graduate*. However, we have lost contact with many of them because we do not have their *current addresses*. If you know the whereabouts of anyone on the following list, could you please send the information to Alumni Records, 47 Willcocks St., University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1, or telephone 978-2139. Your assistance will be appreciated.

St. Michael's College

David T.J. Abalos, BA (63)

University College

John R.G. Adams, BA (56)

Ralph E. Adams, BA (47)

Rudolf Adler, BA (46)

Victoria College

Marjatta Aaltonen, BA (64)

Catherine O. Achareke, BSc (68)

Robert J. Acheson, BSc (61)

Woodsworth College (formerly Extension)

Wilfred L. Acheson, BA (36)

Alister C. Adams, BA (61)

Robert A. Adams, BA (53)

Faculty of Applied Science & Engineering

J. Milton Agar, BAsC (50)

Faculty of Education

Frederick M. Abeysondera, BEd (71)

Andrew Adami, BEd (70)

Peter James Adams, BEd (70)

A. Brenda Dineen (formerly Addison) BEd (70)

Faculty of Law

David G. Adam, LLB (68)

Faculty of Library Science

Gordon R. Adsfield, BLS (65)

Faculty of Medicine

Norman H. Abell, MD (56)

Faculty of Nursing

Nancy V. Adamson, BScN (68)

School of Graduate Studies

Gihane Abboud, MA (71), BEd (73)

Arfa B. Abdul-Aziz, MEd (69)

Mahmoud S.I. Abdul-Hadi, MEng (70), PhD (75)

John Abramowich, MA (55)

Howard S. Adams, BEd (54), MEd (58)

We would like to thank all who answer these requests. We are grateful for your help.

SCARBOROUGH FAIR

It looks like fair weather ahead for Scarborough alumni. Principal Joan Foley brought together past student leaders and alumni executive members for a thorough review of alumni programs, communications,

public relations and goals. Scarborough is now of an age to expect strong alumni support from its early graduates. Assisting the principal at the day-long study seminar early this year were alumni president Wendy Reed and Charlotte Caton.

EVENTS

GRAND PRIX BICYCLING & THE CANT OF CRITICISM

LECTURES

June Institute.

Monday, May 31 to Wednesday, June 2.

Department of Astronomy and David Dunlap Observatory 16th annual series of lectures on topics related to recent developments in astronomy and astrophysics.

Prof. Roberta M. Humphries, University of Minnesota: stellar populations in galaxies; the most luminous stars in galaxies.

Prof. William H. Press, Harvard Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics: astrophysical fluid problems; cosmology.

Prof. Paul L. Schechter, Kitt Peak National Observatory: galaxies, clusters of galaxies; cosmology. Scientists whose interests lie in these fields are invited to attend.

Information: Prof. John R. Percy, Department of Astronomy; 978-3146.

Clement McCulloch Lecture.

Monday, May 31.

Dr. Arthur Neufeld, Retina Foundation, Boston, will give the second Clement McCulloch Lecture of the Department of Ophthalmology: Adrenergic Mechanisms Regulating Intraocular Pressure. Osler Hall, Academy of Medicine. 8 p.m.

Information: Department of Ophthalmology, 978-2634.

CAPAC MacMillan Lectures.

Wednesday, June 9.

Thursday, June 10.

Mavor Moore, chairman, Canada Council: The Cant of Criticism. Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 8 p.m. Admission free with ticket from Conservatory.

Information: Summer School, Royal Conservatory of Music; 978-4468.

COURSES AND WORKSHOPS

Royal Conservatory of Music Summer School.

May 31 to Aug. 6.

Program includes master classes, workshops, pedagogy, elementary education, theory courses, private instruction in all instruments and special events. Summer School book

Details given were those available at press time. Readers are advised to check with the information telephone numbers provided in case of changes. Enquiries by mail should be addressed to the department concerned, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1, unless otherwise indicated.

containing details available free from Conservatory.

Information: Summer School, Royal Conservatory of Music; 978-4468 or 978-3797.

Stratford Summer Seminars.

Aug. 9 to 14.

Aug. 16 to 21.

Aug. 23 to 28.

Six-day program in Stratford includes at least five festival plays, concert, seminars with members of the Festival Theatre company and staff, and academic colloquia with visiting Shakespearian scholars.

Information: Stratford Summer Seminars, Scarborough College, West Hill, M1C 1A4; 284-3379.

MEETINGS

Canadian Astronomical Society.

Monday, May 31 to Wednesday, June 4.

Annual meeting. McLennan Physical Laboratories.

Information: Prof. John R. Percy, Department of Astronomy, 978-3146.

Young Alumni Association.

Thursday, June 3.

Annual meeting. South Sitting Room, Hart House. 6 p.m.

Information and applications for executive positions: Glenna Sims, Department of Alumni Affairs, 978-8990.

Innis College Alumni Association.

Friday, June 4.

Annual meeting and barbeque. Innis College. 7 p.m. Tickets \$5 per person.

Information, 978-8990.

State of the Art of Mennonite Studies in North America.

Friday, June 5 to Wednesday, June 9.

Conference sponsored by Multicultural History Society of Ontario and Mennonite History Society.

Information: Multicultural History Society, 979-2973.

Woodsworth College Alumni Association.

Saturday, June 12.

Annual meeting and dinner.

Woodsworth College Pub. 6 p.m.

Information: Elizabeth Wilson, Woodsworth College; 978-5340.

CONCERTS

Ninth Annual Donald McMurrich Memorial Scholarship Fund Concert.

Sunday, June 6.

Jane McAdam, double bass, assisted by Corkie Monohan, double bass; Andrew Davis, piano. Scholarship was established to assist a promising double bass student at either the Royal Conservatory of Music or the Faculty of Music. Donations may be made to the University of Toronto, receipts will be forwarded for income tax purposes.

Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 3 p.m.

Information, 978-3744.

Summer School Concerts.

Series of concerts in conjunction with Summer School of the Royal Conservatory of Music. Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building.

Sunday, June 6.

Jeanne Baxtresser, flute; Julius Baker, flute; Paul Helmer, piano. 8 p.m.

Friday, June 11.

Jeanne Baxtresser, flute; Paul Helmer, piano. 8 p.m.

Monday, June 14.

Joaquin Valdepeñas, clarinet; Monica Gaylord, piano, and guests. 8 p.m.

Tuesday, June 15.

Ray Still, oboe; Carol Birtch, piano, and guests, 8 p.m.

Monday, June 21.

Tsuyoshi Tsutsumi, cello. 8 p.m.



SANDY WATT
AND MARIA
BORKOWSKI
WILL GUIDE
THE FREE
WALKING
TOURS OF THE
ST. GEORGE
CAMPUS WEEK-
DAYS, JUNE TO
THE LABOUR
DAY WEEKEND,
AT 10.30 A.M.
AND 12.30 AND
2.30 P.M. TOURS
BEGIN IN THE
MAP ROOM OF
HART HOUSE.
INFORMATION,
978-2105 OR
AFTER JUNE 1
978-5000.

Tuesday, June 22.
David Kent, percussion. 8 p.m.
Wednesday, June 23.
Stanley Ritchie, violin; Nigel Rogers,
tenor; Mary Springfels, viola da
gamba; Colin Tilney, harpsichord.
8 p.m.
Thursday, June 24.
Nexus, percussion. 8 p.m.

Twilight Series.
Five Tuesdays, 5.15 p.m.
July 6.
Susan Prior, recorder; Elizabeth
Keenan, harpsichord.
July 13.
Wilson & McAllister, duo guitar.
July 20.
Norbert Kraft, guitar; Bonnie Silver,
piano.
July 27.
Elaine Thompson, cello; Joy Innis,
piano.
Aug. 3.
Barbara Bolte, oboe.

Evening Concert Series.
Five Thursdays, 8 p.m.
July 8.
Senia Trubashnik, oboe; Lara
Trubashnik, piano.
July 15.
Adrienne Shannon, piano.
July 22.
Trio da Capo: Andrew Markow,
piano; Terry Holowach, violin;
Edward Hayes, cello.
July 29.
Roxolana Roslak, soprano; Jean
MacPhail, mezzo-soprano; Stuart
Hamilton, piano.

August 5.
Antonin Kubalek, piano.
*Information on all summer school
concerts: Royal Conservatory of
Music, 978-4468 or 978-3797.*

EXHIBITIONS

Erindale College.
June, July and August.
Permanent Collection.
Displayed on rotating basis.
Gallery hours: Monday-Friday,
10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturday-Sunday,
2 to 5 p.m.

Robarts Library.
June 3 to 30.
Hungarian Statues in Public Places.
July 1 to 31.
"Oceana."

Scarborough College.
July 5 to 23.
Guy Nokes, paintings.
July 26 to Aug. 13.
Wieslawa Pikula-Sickle, sculpture.
Gallery hours: Monday-Thursday,
9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Friday, 9 a.m. to
5 p.m.; Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.

MISCELLANY

Sportsweek 8T2.
Monday, May 24 to Sunday, May 30.
Program of community athletic
events at the St. George campus.
Highlight is the Victoria Day (May
24) professional/amateur Grand Prix,
European-style bicycle race at King's
College Circle. Women's race at
noon; men's race at 1 p.m.
*Information on all events: Robert
Howard, Department of Private
Funding, 978-2177.*

Spring Convocation.
Friday, June 4.
Dentistry, Nursing, Pharmacy.
2.30 p.m.
Monday, June 7 and Tuesday, June 8.
Graduate degrees. 2.30 p.m.
Wednesday, June 9.
Scarborough College. 10.30 a.m.
Engineering. 2.30 p.m.
Thursday, June 10.
Medicine, Physical and Health
Education. 2.30 p.m.
Friday, June 11.
Music, Education (primary junior,
junior intermediate). 10.30 a.m.
Architecture, Landscape Architec-
ture, Education (intermediate
senior), Forestry. 2.30 p.m.
Monday, June 14.
Innis College, New College, Woods-
worth College. 2.30 p.m.
Tuesday, June 15.
Victoria College, Bachelor of Com-
merce (excluding students who have

opted to graduate with their college
group rather than the B.Com. group
and students from Erindale College).
2.30 p.m.
Wednesday, June 16.
Erindale College. 10.30 a.m.
Trinity College, University College.
2.30 p.m.
Friday, June 18.
Law, St. Michael's College. 2.30 p.m.
Information, 978-2193.

Spring Reunion.
Saturday, June 12.
Honoured years: 1912, 1922, 1932,
1942 and 1957.
*Information: Department of Alumni
Affairs, 978-2366.*

Artfest '82.
*Saturday, June 12 and Sunday,
June 13.*
Annual exhibition and sale of arts
and crafts at Erindale College will
feature oil paintings, water-colours,
weaving, pottery, ceramics, sculp-
ture, wood and metal crafts. Con-
tinuous entertainment and free
babysitting. On the campus at
Erindale from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Saturday and 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Sunday. Co-sponsored by Erindale
College, Port Credit Rotary Club and
the City of Mississauga; proceeds to
Erindale scholarship fund.
Admission \$2.50, youths (15-17) and
senior citizens \$1, children free.
Information, 828-5214.

**Woodsworth College Annual
Dinner.**
Saturday, June 12.
Guest speaker Sheila Copps, M.P.P.
Royal York Hotel. 6 p.m. Tickets
\$20.
Information, 978-5340.

Young Alumni.
Saturday, August 14.
Summer outing to Toronto Islands.
*Information: Glenna Sims, Depart-
ment of Alumni Affairs, 978-8990.*

Homecoming '82.
Saturday, Sept. 25.
Blues vs Windsor at Varsity Arena.
Float parade, class reunions,
Oktoberfest and Homecoming
activities; featured years: 1962, 1967,
1972 and 1977.
*Information: Glenna Sims, Depart-
ment of Alumni Affairs, 978-8990.*

Football.
Saturday, Sept. 18.
Blues vs McMaster. 2 p.m.
Saturday, Sept. 25.
Blues vs Windsor. 2 p.m.
All games in Varsity Stadium.
Tickets: box seats \$6, reserved seats
\$4, general \$3, students \$2.
*Information: Department of Athletics
& Recreation; 978-3437.*

THE GRADUATE TEST NO. 16

The winner of The Graduate Test No. 14 in the Jan./Feb. issue was Ned Kozowyk of Calgary. A copy of *The Young Vincent Massey* has been sent to him. We received a total of 288 entries.

For Test No. 16 the University of Toronto Press has generously provided *The Shaping of Peace: Canada and the Search for World Order 1943-1957*, volumes 1 and 2, by John Holmes, Claude T. Bissell visiting professor of Canadian-American relations at the Centre for International Studies, 1980-81, now counsellor of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

Entries must be postmarked on or before June 30. We will be able to announce the winner in the Sept./Oct. issue along with the winner of Test No. 15. After that there will, however, be a delay of one issue in the announcement of winners.

Address entries to: The Graduate Test, Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1. And please don't forget to include your name and address.

ACROSS

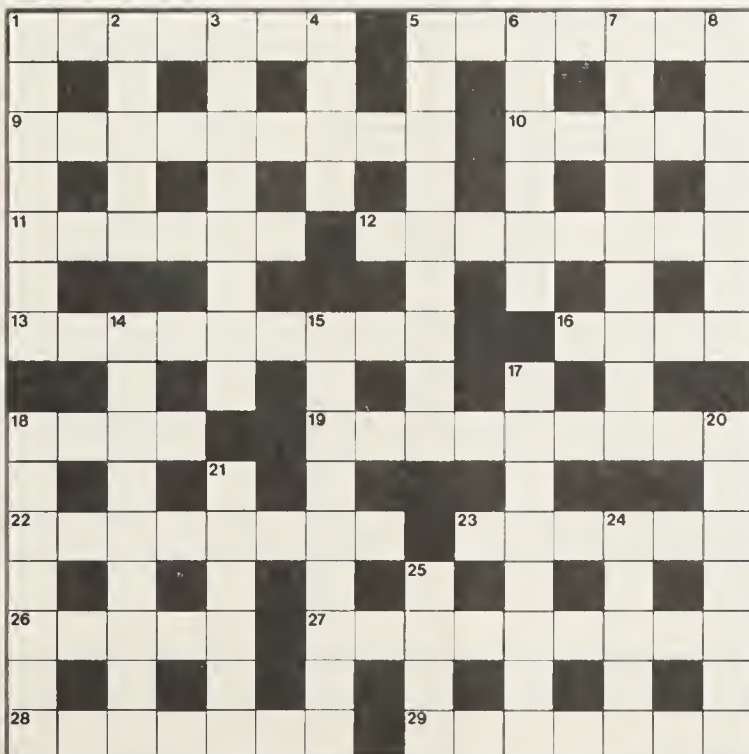
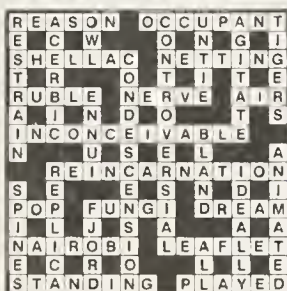
1. I'm going in: transfer number system (7)
5. Could be claimed as having curative properties (7)
9. Political worker has base for painting three serious characters (9)
10. Principle held by 9 and 1; Diana went off diet (5)
11. In ecstasy, lumped institution (6)
12. More wicked if I went in: I might commit 20 (8)
13. Bad vibes: ham gets bit of enticement to act badly (9)
16. Nothing to us to leave hard-hearted summons (4)
- 18 & 23. Bright stars have company — it comes back to a province (4,6)
19. Incomparable games hold 50 to a point (9)
22. A friend with a spinal disease goes to UNICEF and UNESCO, for instance (8)
23. See 18 across

26. Hemingway's central character is found in a lake. Hemingway? (5)
27. Heart of Florida is in the south; check entrance (9)
28. Broadway attraction offers cut rate after article (7)
29. One who delivers the ball by holding the urge (7)

DOWN

1. Wrongly claimed to state rhetorically (7)
2. Is able to state cunning (5)
3. Carefully thought out — certainly when honey wine is about (8)
4. Lean inventory (4)
5. Joy shows I'll get a Rolls Royce; I'm crooked without a leader (9)
6. Arrest initiated without it, sent up after decapitation (6)
7. Frank consumed a runner (9)
8. Sideways (after Albert) (7)
14. Cutting off clergymen getting up during spiritual meeting (9)
15. Change came about Mother at U of T? (4,5)
17. Stocky bumpkin in trial uprising (8)
18. Most close one taken from Turkey, etc. (7)
20. Malicious lie alight in mounting fires if left (7)
21. Plague in banquet without one (6)
24. To love most of the cutter (5)
25. To fall down a little bit (4)

Solution to The Graduate Test No. 15



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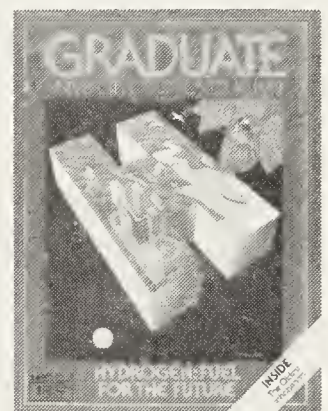
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to the many readers who responded to our invitation to become voluntary subscribers to *The Graduate*. To those who intended and forgot, the invitation is still open. Send \$10 to The Graduate, Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1 and mark it voluntary subscription.

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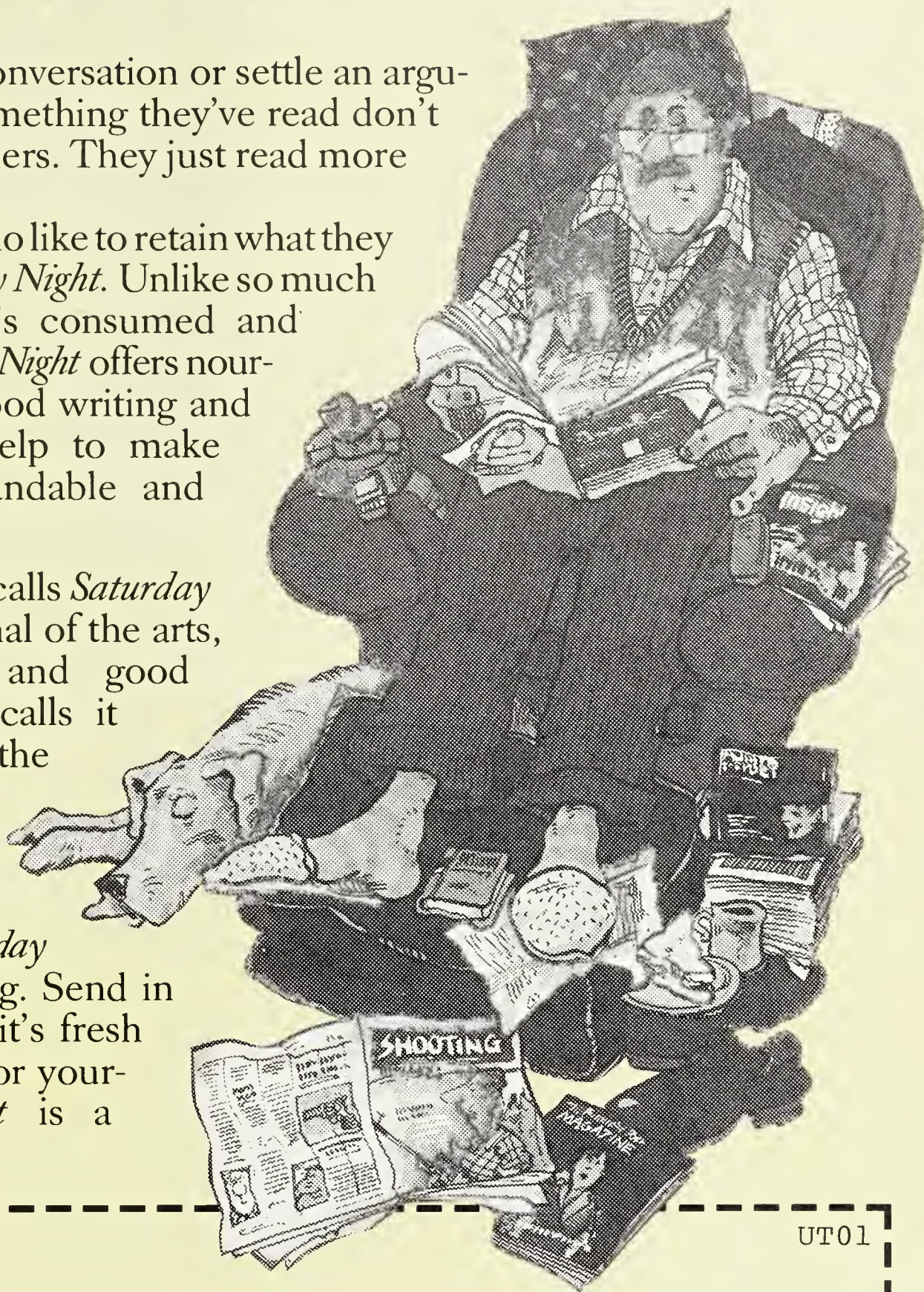
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